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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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JAPS TO SIGN SURRENDER TERMS TODAY

Sixteen Envoys Arrive In Manila

Lodged In Hotel With Windows Barred

General MacArthur's Headquarters, MANILA, August 19. (Reuter): Sixteen Japanese surrender delegates will tomorrow morning leave the bleak two-storeyed building in Manila where they will have spent the night on plain Army canvas cots in scantily furnished rooms—to meet General MacArthur and begin preliminary talks for the formal surrender of their beaten country.

The emissaries of the Emperor of Japan stepped out of a giant American plane at dusk today after four and a half hours of flight from the Ie island, cables "Reuter's" special correspondent.

Watched by over 100 war correspondents who had gathered on Nichols Airfield at the southern end of Manila, from Australia, China, Guam and elsewhere to record this first formal enactment of Japan's defeat, Colonel Niel Dawson of General MacArthur's staff entered the plane and instructed the envoys to leave the aircraft by the order of their rank.

COLD FORMAL GREETING

Led by Lieutenant General Takashiro Kawabe, Vice-Chief of the Imperial Staff and head of the mission, the delegates then filed stiffly out of the plane to receive cold formal greeting from Allied representatives.

They wore long Samurai swords at their sides and carried new leather briefcases under their arms. General Kawabe was dressed in dark green uniform with a black tie a soft green peaked hat and long black boots which had not been polished. Many others of the Japanese officers were without ties and one wore a white handkerchief round his neck. Civilian members of the delegation were in white suits.

General Kawabe saluted the American colonel as he stepped from the plane and then extended his hand which the colonel shook.

Another two steps forward and General Kawabe stiffly saluted General Willoughby of the Allied mission and again held out his hand. General Willoughby ignored it turning on his heel as he led the long line of a grim-looking Japanese to their waiting cars.

Representatives of the United States, Britain, Australia and China stood at attention. The Russian representative had not arrived.

LODGING

General Willoughby, six foot tal, towering over the diminutive General Kawabe, opened the door of the first car and General Kawabe with an American interpreter stepped in and drove off in a cloud of dust to be taken to a small building near the Admiral Hotel close to Manila harbour where high American officers live.

General Kawabe wore four rows of ribbons and a good deal of gold braid.

The Japanese party also included Rear-Admiral Inchiro Yokuyama and Morio Yackawa, a secretary at the Japanese Foreign Office.

The rooms where they will live were furnished this morning and the

(Continued on Page 5)

"Make Hirohito Puppet Butler"

That Would Take Glamour Off Godhead, Says Lin Yutang

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Reuter): Dr. Lin Yutang, famous Chinese philosopher and writer now holidaying in Canada, says that the Allies should make Emperor Hirohito a puppet

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Halsey Gets Saddle To Ride Mikado's Horse

GUAM, August 19. (Reuter): A saddle and a bridle arrived here today in a large package addressed to Admiral William Halsey, Commander of the United States Third Fleet, who once declared that he would ride the Japanese Emperor's white horse in the victory parade through the streets of Tokyo.

The parcel, a present from the Reno Chamber of Commerce, was sent on to his ship.

****

butler, states the Quebec correspondent of the news of the world. "He could fetch water and light cigarettes for the supreme commander" said Yutang.

"That would take the glamour off the godhead."

Yutang expressed the belief that a Japanese Hitler will rise ten years hence unless the Japanese people are convinced that Tokyo lost the war.

"Act like conquerors and control education and industry to avoid another war," Yutang added.

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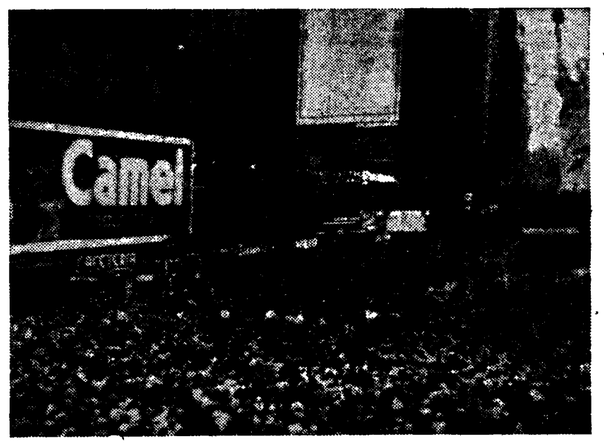
NEW YORK CELEBRATES JAP SURRENDER



Picture shows part of the crowd estimated at 2,000,000 which jammed Times Square on August 14 to celebrate the official Japanese surrender.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" POLL

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" is conducting a Poll to ascertain people's vote on current problems. The first questionnaire was published in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of 19th instant, along with a form in which the answers are to be given. The following are the three questions to which answers should be sent in the form cut from the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of 19th instant to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" by 26th instant:

1. Should there be held General Elections
(a) in all the Provinces;
(b) for the Central Assembly?
2. If General Elections are held, would you wait for new up-to-date rolls being prepared for all constituencies?
3. In the General Elections for the Central Assembly, if held,
(a) would you proceed on the old restricted franchise, or
(b) would you demand a new electorate in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1935 in that behalf?

Questions No. 1 & No. 3 should be answered in two parts and readers are requested to put, along with the cross, (a) or (b) in the appropriate answer column.

Question No. 4 in the Questionnaire published in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" should not be answered.

KING GEORGE SPEAKS

What Labour Govt. Will Do For British People

(By MICHAEL FOOT M. P. "Bombay Chronicle" Special)

LONDON, August 18.

Baron Montagu Norman and several of his old colleagues from the City heard His Majesty the King announce in Parliament that the Bank of England would soon be nationalised.

A split second later, a considerably diminished band of coalowners learned from the same lips that their function in society would soon be legally accepted as superfluous.

A second later, again, a good selection of landed gentry, suitably rerobed for the occasion, were informed that land in Britain would soon be developed in the interests of the whole community, where it was not actually acquired for public purposes.

It may seem tedious to extend the list; yet it is only right that we should make the attempt.

AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME

Never in its long history did the British Parliament witness such scenes as were enacted on the occasion of the King's speech. Never did it occupy so conspicuous a place in the eye of the world. A free country was celebrating the greatest victory of war, and, on the same day, a Government freely chosen by the people, was announcing the longest and the most ambitious programme of social change ever crowded into a King's speech.

It is right that Britain and the world should know what bold energies were revealed by our nation on the very day that marked the conclusion of the most prodigious outpouring of wealth and labour which the peoples of these small islands had ever summoned.

The Bank of England will now become—the Bank of England. But it will be much else besides a symbol. The business of investment is to be effectively planned.

For years, the Government of our country watched, while one or two, or three million of our peoples were idle. Financiers turned a blind eye to this wretchedness of waste. They had ruled the land, but the King's speech announced that their rule shall never be restored.

A free National Health Service is to be established, not in the next decade for the benefit of our children's children but here and now in the coming session of Parliament.

Moreover, it is not to be a whittled-down measure, which Mr. H. A. William (Minister of Health in Mr. Churchill's Coalition Government) was preparing and not an extension of the panel system but a measure, bringing the benefits of medicine to all people in a more ambitious manner than any other nation has dared.

U. S. WARNING TO BULGARIA HEIGHTENS CRISIS

LONDON, August 19. (Reuter): Bulgaria's political crisis over her impending elections reached its peak last night with the publication of a sharp United States criticism, both of the present Bulgarian Government and of the arrangements under which the country is to go to the polls a week from today.

In a statement issued in Washington which has already been sent to the United States representative in Bulgaria for transmission to the Bulgarian Government, the Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, declared: "The Government is desirous of recognising and establishing diplomatic relations with a provisional Bulgarian Government which would be representative of all important elements of democratic opinion and would arrange free and untrammeled election.

"In the opinion of the Government, effective participation of all important democratic elements is essential to facilitate the conclusion of peace treaty with a recognised democratic Government."

"The Government is not satisfied that the Provisional Government of Bulgaria is adequately representative of important elements of democratic opinion or has arranged for the scheduled elections to take place under conditions which allow and ensure effective participation therein—free from fear, force and intimidation—of all democratic elements."

PREMIER'S STATEMENT

The American statement follows a quick succession of moves on the Bulgarian political front precipitated by difference of views about the elections. On Thursday, the Bulgarian Premier, M. Kimon Georgiev, revealed in a statement broadcast from Sofia that the representative on the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, Mr. Maynard R. Barnes, had handed him a note containing the American Government's views on the elections.

He also revealed that four members of his Government had threatened to reign unless the elections were postponed.

On Friday, M. Georgiev disclosed that these ministers had resigned. He added that elections would be held as arranged.

Last night the Sofia Radio said that the four ministers had been replaced.

There are indications that the opposition intends to boycott the election and ask for a new one under Inter-Allied control.

The Sofia radio yesterday broadcast a decree forbidding "any meetings and speeches on election day" and selling of drinks from the early afternoon of Saturday before the election Sunday until the morning of Monday.

STOP PRESS

SERIOUS UNREST IN JAPAN

LONDON, August 19. (Reuter): "Serious unrest throughout Japan" was reported by the Japanese News Agency late tonight.

The agency quoted the Tokyo newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" as stating that unrest had been provoked by a spate of unfounded rumours such as "American troops have landed at Yokohama and are engaged in widespread looting" and "Chungking troops have entered Osaka."

To combat unrest, the agency said, instructions were issued today by the Japanese Navy and Air Ministers urging the people to obey the Emperor "at the sacrifice of all personal judgments or interests", and to maintain "strict discipline and solid unity".

PRELIMINARIES OVER

MANILA, August 20. (Reuter): Preliminary conferences on the Japanese surrender concluded at about 2-30 a.m. local time, after five and half hours discussion. No announcement has been made about the ground covered or the future schedule.

GANDHIJI FOR BOMBAY

WARDHAGANJ, August 19. (A. P. I.): Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Pyarelal, Dr. Sushila Nair, Mr. Manilal Gandhi and Mr. Kanu Gandhi, left for Bombay tonight.

He was given a hearty send-off by a large number of people who thronged the station.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent a message of condolence to Srimati Rukmini Devi on the death of Dr. Arundale. She has also received messages from Dr. Maria Montessori (Srinagar), Pandit H. N. Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, and several others.

Clemency For Kulasekharapatnam Accused

MADRAS, August 19. (A. P. I.): News has been received by the Madras Government that the Governor-General has exercised his clemency and commuted the sentence of death on Kasirajan and Rajgopalan, prisoners in Kulasekharapatnam case, to one of transportation for life.

NO CHILDREN TILL SWARAJ!

SEWAGRAM: Mahatma Gandhi administered a marital oath to Dr. Tendulkar, a journalist, and Miss Indumathi Gunaji who were married today in Kasturba Cottage. The ceremonial proceedings were in Hindustani specially translated from Sanskrit by Kaka Kalelkar and Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

Mahatma Gandhi blessed the couple and garlanded them with yarn garlands spun by him.

According to the special oath drawn by Mahatma Gandhi the couple pledged themselves to the service of the country with mutual aid and not to have children till Swaraj was won.

Dr. Tendulkar came out of jail last month after five years' detention while Indumathi was also recently released from jail.

SOCIALISM

A national food policy is proclaimed for the first time in peace. Social security measures are to be enacted again, not for the hereafter but now. Housing drives are to be conducted with all the resources at our command. Meanwhile, multitude of other projects are to be initiated for clearing up the mess of war, for regaining our trade, for increasing production from the factories, for restoring Servicemen to their families, for helping bring peace to mankind and for en-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chinese Reds To Strike At Nanking

Chungking Not Unduly Alarmed As Communists Are Poorly Armed

CHUNGKING, August 19. (Reuter): Twenty to thirty thousand Chinese Communists are preparing to attack the Yangtse river port of Wuhu in order to strike at Nanking, 55 miles to the north, according to usually well-informed sources.

The Communists are reported to be poorly equipped with few arms and Government quarters are not unduly alarmed at this development.

RED OFFENSIVE IN MANCHURIA INCREASES

Japs Trying To Avoid Responsibility Of Crimes, Says "Pravda"

MOSCOW, August 19. (Reuter.): There are no indications in the Soviet capital of any slackening of Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky's offensive in Manchuria.

The operational "communique" received the usual prominence in to-day's press, cables Eric Downton, Reuter's correspondent, who adds, that latest front dispatches to-day still described hard fighting.

"Battles rage ceaselessly day and night," one Soviet correspondent wrote. "The sky is red over the hills. Katushas and artillery are firing".

REPORTS FROM THE MARITIME (FIRST FAR-EASTERN) FRONT REFER TO "FIERCE BATTLES ALREADY GOING ON FOR SEVERAL DAYS". THE JAPANESE COUNTER-ATTACK ON THIS FRONT, THEY SAY, HAS BEEN MET BY MARSHAL MERTSKOV WHO THREW IN STRONG FORCES INCLUDING BIG ARMOURED UNITS.

Soviet bombers are still reported ranging across Manchuria and Korea attacking Japanese columns.

SOVIET OFFENSIVE DEVELOPS

The Moscow press has not mentioned yesterday's report (based on a broadcast from the Soviet base at Khabarovsk) that Soviet military representatives were flying to Harbin to meet the Japanese surrender delegate.

The Soviet offensive is apparently still developing along the Sungari river closing in on Harbin from east and north-west; from the maritime province (Vladivostock region) along the general direction of the railways; and deep into south-west Manchuria.

"PRAVDA" ATTACKS JAP

The Communist Party's organ "Pravda" today accused the Japanese of using the special status of the Emperor "as a hidden appeal for preparations of revenge". The Japanese were trying to avoid responsibility for

(Continued on Page 5)

Wainwright Safe & Well

Corregidor Hero Found In P. O. W. Camp

CHUNGKING, August 19. A. P. A.) Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, found by an air-dropped medical team, is safe and well in a prisoner of war camp, 100 miles north-west of Mukden, it was announced here to-day.

Gen. Wainwright defended Corregidor during the Philippine campaign and surrendered to the Japanese in 1942.

The Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, Jonkheer van Sparkenborgh, has been found in the same camp as General Wainwright, and will be brought back at the special request of Queen Wilhelmina. General Wedemeyer announced to-day. The queen "has a special job for him" the announcement said.

He said the prisoners were treated "well" and overall conditions in different camps were better than expected.

Gen. Wedemeyer said he had asked for special Hospital ships to be rushed to different ports to evacuate prisoners and internees as soon as possible.

BALDNESS Threatening

The first few strands of hair coming off on your comb is the sign, indicating that you should act without any delay. If you do not heed it, larger and larger amount of hair will fall off every day, till someone tells you that you look ten years older. Surely it is a disturbing thought, but it is still not too late to act.

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Will Humanity Survive Epoch Of Atom Bomb?

Bertrand Russell Visualises Possible Steps To World Peace

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

In an article on "bomb and civilisation" in "The Glasgow Forward" Lord Bertrand Russell writes: The prospect for the human race is sombre beyond all precedent. Mankind faces clearcut alternatives. Either we all perish or we shall have to acquire some slight degree of common sense.

A great deal of new political thinking will be necessary if utter disaster is to be averted. If men have wisdom they have to make the most of the few years which will remain open to them.

International Amity

There is another better possibility. Either war or civilization must end. If it is to be war that ends there must be an international authority with sole power to make new bombs. All the supplies of uranium must be placed under the control of the international authority, which shall have the right to safeguard it by armed force. As soon as such authority has been created, all the existing atomic bombs, and all the plants for their manufacture must be handed over and of course the international authority must have sufficient armed forces to protect whatever has been handed over to it. If this system is once established the international authority would be irresistible. Wars would cease. At worst, there might occasional be brief revolts that would easily be quelled.

But I fear that all this is utopian. The United States wont consent to any pooling of armaments and no more will Soviet Russia. Each will insist on retaining the means of exterminating the other on the ground that the other is not to be trusted.

Another Possibility

If America were more imperialistic there would be another possibility less utopian, less desirable, but still preferable to total obliteration of civilized life. It would be possible for Americans to use their position of temporary superiority and insist on disarmament not only in Germany and Japan but everywhere except in the United States. At any rate in every country which is not prepared to enter into close military alliance with the United States involving compulsory sharing of military secrets.

During the course of the next few years this policy should be enforced. If one or two wars are necessary they would be brief and soon end in decisive American victory. In this way a new league of nations could be formed under American leadership and peace securely established.

Another World War Necessary

But I fear that respect for international justice will prevent Washington from adopting this policy. In view of the reluctance of mankind to form voluntarily effective international authority, we must hope, perhaps we may expect that after the next world war some one power will emerge with such preponderant strength as to be able to establish peaceful hegemony on the rest of the globe. The next war unless it comes very soon will endanger all civilised Governments but if any civilised Government survives and achieves supremacy there will be a strong possibility for ordered progress and utilisation of science for happiness rather than for destruction.

Need For National Thought

One is tempted to feel that man is being punished through this agency for his own evil passions or impiety in inquiring too closely into the hidden secrets of nature. But such feeling is unduly defeatist. Science is capable of conferring enormous boons. It can lighten labour abolish poverty and enormously diminish disease but if science is to bring benefits instead death we must bring to bear on social and especially international organisation. Intelligence of same high order that has enabled us to discover the structure of atom.

To do this effectively we must free ourselves from the domination of ancient shibboleths and think freely fearlessly rationally about the new appalling problems with which the human race is confronted by its conquest of scientific power.

KASTURBA FUND TRUST MEETING

SEWAGRAM, August 18. (API):—The Executive Committee of the Kasturba Memorial Trustees met yesterday in the Mashruwalla's cottage, Mahatma Gandhi presiding.

Mr. Devdas Gandhi, Mr. S. K. Jaju, Mr. Thakkar Bapa, Miss Mrudulaben and Mr. Mavalankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, were present as trustees, while Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, President of the Punjab Kasturba Committee, Mrs. Purnima Banerjee, Secretary of the U. P. Kasturba Committee, Professor N. R. Malkani and Mr. Sarla Narasian of Sind attended by special invitation.

The proceedings of the meeting held in May last at Mahableshwar were confined. Another item was the appointment of an internal auditor for inspecting the accounts of the Provincial branches.

The Budget for the training of sixteen basic school teachers from Andhra, Tamil Nad and Kashmir was sanctioned.

The Committee is meeting again on Saturday afternoon.

Kabbur's Donation To Harijan Sangh

Shri K. H. Kabbur Bombay-industrialist announced a donation of Rs. 20,000 to build Harijan Kanya Mandir at Bijapur for the Dist. Harijan Sevak Sangh.

BENGAL TO FACE ANOTHER FAMINE?

CALCUTTA, August 18 (A. P. I.): The Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, Mr. Abul Hashim, says in a statement issued today, that complete draught in southwest Bengal, floods in some parts of north and east Bengal and inadequate rainfall in the rest are sure indication of acute food distress in the coming year in the province. We were taken more or less by surprise by the 1943 famine but now we have sufficient notice, he adds, "We shall be guilty before God and man if we are not ready from now to fight the apprehended calamity."

BLUE WATER WINS VICTORY STAKES

WINDSOR, August 18 (Reuter): A huge crowd including the Regent of Iraq saw Lord Derby's St. Leger outsider, Blue Water score a comfortable win in the valuable Victory Stakes run over 1½ miles. Blue Water, ridden by Harry Wragg, was winning for the first time, having been placed five times in six outings. He won by two length from another St. Leger outsider, Captain Arnold Will's Precipitic, with Mrs. G. B. Millers's Filly Minette a similar distance away third of the eighth runners.

Blue Water was 15 to 8 favourite, Precipitic 4 to 1 and Minette 9 to 2.

Lavantina Wins Royal Windsor Nursery

Speedy Filly Levantina was an easy winner of the Royal Windsor Nursery run over five furlongs, but her task was made much easier when Lord Derby's colt Sky High, well-backed to beat her was left at the post. Levantina, who started at 8 to 11 has now won all her four races in the hands of the champion jockey Gordon Richards.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPION

WIMBLEDON, August 18 (Reuter): British Davis Cup player Staff Charles Hare now in the United States forces won the United States European zone Lawn Tennis singles title beating in the final Sergeant Richard Mckee of Miami.

France Ratifies World Charter

PARIS, August 18 (A.P.A.): France officially ratified to-day the World Charter drawn up in San Francisco and thus became the second major Power to do so. Gen. de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government and George S. Bidault, Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed for France after the Cabinet had decreed ratification.

No Turning Back From Policy Of Nationalisation

LONDON, August 17. (Reuter): The new Labour Government has embarked upon a policy of nationalisation, and from that policy they cannot recede.

This uncompromising statement was made by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Lord Privy Seal, when replying in the Commons, to-day, to the argument of the Conservative opposition member, Col. Lancaster, that if the Labour Party was successful in nationalising the coal industry they would be justified in going forward with this principle everywhere. Coal, he said, was a test.

Mr. Greenwood answered that if nationalisation of coal failed, then no doubt, it would be to the glorification of the old outmoded individualism in which so many Conservatives fervently believed. But the Government did not take that view. They had worked at this problem, and did not think it unreasonable.

Mr. Greenwood stated that Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, would very shortly see coal-owners to discuss problems of the transitional period.

The chief Opposition speaker to-day, Mr. R. A. Butler, former Minister of Education and Labour, said that Government had magnificent material with which to clothe the King's speech provided largely by the Opposition, but they had spoiled it by inclusion of certain of their outworn modes and fashions instead of dressing it up as the Opposition could have done.

To this Mr. Greenwood retorted, amid loud laughter, "how true. For well over 20 years I have seen Conservative Governments wrapping up their nakedness in most marvellous raiment".

Govt.'s Duty To Anglo-Indian Servicemen

NEW DELHI, August 18 (A.P.I.): Government owes a sacred duty to the tens of thousands of Anglo-Indians in the different armed forces to see that their services are not repaid by unemployment, disillusionment and demoralisation, says Mr. Frank Anthony, M.L.A. (General) and leader of the Anglo-Indian community, commenting on the Japanese surrender.

Mr. Anthony says: "The news of the final victory of the Allies has come as an intense and almost indescribable relief to India. To the Anglo-Indian community it must bring feelings not only of relief but of pride.

"BEDARI" TO BE RESUMED

Efforts are being made to resume the publication of "Bedari" the first Urdu newspaper in Maharashtra. The paper was being published from Malegaon and it was advocating a national and non-communal policy.

The publication of the paper had to be stopped due to war-time conditions.

India's "No" To Funding Of 'Sterling Balances'

26 Nations Participate In International Commerce Chamber Council Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Council meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce was held in London on August 16/17 under the Presidentship of Winthorp Aldrich ex-United States Representative. Twenty-six nations participated and India was represented by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. A. D. Shroff, Lala Gurusharam Lal, Mr. D. S. Erulkar and Mr. C. J. Gurjar. Among the subjects discussed, mention may be made (in view of their importance and general interest) of (1) The problems of the transitional period and (2) Encouragement and protection of international investment.

In the course of the discussion of the problems of the transition period, emphasis was laid on the need for all Government to pursue only such internal and external policies as would expedite the restoration of free markets. It was also suggested that all the nations of the world should for this purpose be called together for a conference on International Commercial policy at an early date.

With regard to "open door" trade policy the Indian delegation explained the special position of India and urged that backward countries like India would require special consideration with a view to help them develop their national resources.

Discussion on the "encouragement and protection international investment" raised two points of particular interest to India. One referred to the rights of foreign capital and experts in the country of investment or employment. It was stated that "There is a growing feeling that economic nationalism in many countries resents control of enterprise by owners resident abroad. On the other hand the foreign concern will naturally be reluctant to establish any new enterprise without some assurance that it would not be deprived of the administrative control" of the investor's. In some cases it was urged should accept the principle of joint enterprise wherein would be achieved a maximum of local control without prejudicing reasonably efficient management.

SARKAR'S PLEA

Mr. Sarkar on behalf of Indian delegation however made it clear that while India was in need of more of Foreign Technical assistance than capital and was willing to recompense the same on any fair basis she would not agree to any control by foreigner as the price for the service of foreign capital or technicians.

On the subject of sterling balances it was urged that "on the theory of mutual aid which assumes that each country should contribute to war effort in accordance with its capacity, some of these balances may be reduced or absorbed by creditor country other portions might well be funded into long term obligations with rates of interest and amortization payments fixed in accordance with the capacity of the debtor country to repay over a long period with its own surplus goods and services" Mr. Sarkar on behalf of the Indian delegation strongly opposed this proposition and added that sterling balances to the credit of India were built up at the cost of great sacrifice and suffering on her part and would constitute an important factor in the future industrial development of the country for the purpose of raising its standard of living and as such there could be no question of their being reduced or absorbed.

As a result of the Opposition from the Indian Delegation the consideration of this problem was postponed and referred back to the Special Committee.

SRIVASTAVA FOR HYDERABAD

Says Food Situation In Bombay Province Is Satisfactory

POONA, August 19. (A.P.I.): Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Food Member, Government of India, who arrived in Poona yesterday, left for Hyderabad this evening, after having discussions with the Governor of Bombay and Mr. I. H. Taunton, Adviser to the Governor, regarding the food situation in the Province.

Sir Jwala Prasad told the "Associated Press" that he considered the food position in the Bombay Province to be satisfactory.

CONFIDENCE IN AZAD'S LEADERSHIP

Call To Nationalist Muslims To Join Congress

NASIK, August 18 (U.P.I.): A resolution requesting the Muslim Majlis, Jamiat-ul-ulema, Jamiat-ul-Momina, and other national Muslim organisations to discard their differences and join the Indian National Congress in order to fulfil the great task of organising the Muslim masses to participate in the fight for freedom under the Congress flag, was passed at a meeting of the Nationalist Muslims held at Malegaon yesterday.

The meeting which was convened by Seth Mohomed Sabir Abdul Satar, President of the Malegaon City Congress Committee, adopted another resolution stating that a Congress Muslim Party should be organised within the fold of the Indian National Congress with the special aim of making the Indian Muslims politically conscious and national-minded.

A third resolution expressing full confidence in the leadership of Moulana Azad and strongly criticising the communal demonstrations at Shrinagar and Aligarh against the Congress President, was also passed.

AZAD AND NEHRU FOR SRINAGAR

GULMARG, August 19. (A. P. I.) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Gulmarg today for Srinagar.

A number of men, women and children collected at their hut to give them a hearty send-off.

Jinarajadasa To Be T. S. President

MADRAS, August 19. (A.P.I.): It is understood that Mr. C. Jinarajadasa has accepted the nomination for election to the office of President of the Theosophical Society rendered vacant by the passing away of Dr. G. S. Arundale.

Mr. Jinarajadasa is a well-known author and lecturer, has travelled widely, and was Vice-President of the Society from 1921 to 1928. He is 70 and has been a theosophist for many years.

The election results are to be declared on February 17, 1946.

Health And Culture Centres For Gujarat

SURAT, August 18 (API): Following the decision of the Gujarat Central Kasturba Memorial Fund to start 22 health and culture centres, one health and one cultural centre in every district—all over Gujarat, at an initial cost of Rs. 97,000, the Surat District Kasturba Memorial Fund Committee is making arrangements to start the centres sometime in November.

It is proposed to start the centres in some backward village of the district.

U. S. Navy Protected 'Frisco Conference

WASHINGTON, August 19. (U.P.A.): Commentator Drew Pearson said today that during the United Nations' Conference in San Francisco the U.S. Navy was so afraid that the Japanese might launch a suicide attack upon the city that a special naval task force was kept patrolling the approaches to the San Francisco harbour.

Yugoslav Cabinet Crisis

BELGRADE, August 19. (A.P.A.):—The resignation of Milan Grol as Vice-Premier in Marshal Tito's people's front has created the first crisis in the post-war Yugoslav Cabinet. Grol, leader of the Democratic Party, is believed to have resigned because of a disagreement with the election laws.

King George Speaks Socialism

(Continued from Page 1)

suring that after much tribulation, our nation shall be the fairest and freest on this planet.

Such, then, is the King's speech, or part of it.

THREE GREAT OBJECTIVES

It is no mere tabulation of bills or of laws and theories. It is a human document, for getting food, clothes, coal, security, hope and happiness for all people and for providing them with homes and a world in which they can enjoy these good things and bring up their children to a better life than they have known.

As such, the King's speech is a plan for achieving these great objectives by the only means by which they can ever be achieved; that is, by an orderly direction of the nation's resources, by making an end of the arbitrary reign of profit, by fixing priorities, by hard work and by recognising that the many shortages and privations caused by the war may still be endured if firm foundations are to be laid for resurrected Britain.

WORLD OF WEALTHY PRIVILEGE DOOMED

The King's speech describes the boldest adventure and the greatest crusade in the name of humanity, on which British people had ever embarked. It also means something more. It means that, if the crusade should succeed and thereby gain a renewal of the people's confidence, then, the world of wealthy privilege is doomed and that, while Parliament will still meet to hear new King's speeches amid all the ancient ceremony, the inordinate riches and ruthless system of caste which first established these symbols would have vanished.

Rich men and their puppet newspapers do not relish the prospect. How cleverly they conceal their real fears!

Two months ago, they were assuring us that only Mr. Churchill would finish the Japanese war and that Prof. H. J. Laski would introduce a red revolution. Today, they can roar as gently as sucking doves.

Next week, no doubt, they will be castigating Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell for not having repaired in a month the damage which the heroes did the coal trade for twenty years. Everything cannot be done in a month or a year. It will take somewhat longer to clean up the legacy of Tory rule and lift all the stringencies imposed by war, which the Tories said would never happen. A world lies in ruins, awaiting reconstruction. It is the result of their rule and not ours. All pain and penalties for the common people, which no Government on earth could remedy once, are the consequences of this huge disaster.

But we have started on the work with a spirit which amazes the world and the King's speech proves that the impetus of the election victory is being fully maintained. Let the Tories beware how to use cheapjack methods to wreck the programme, for Labour has now become a national and, more important still, the foremost champion of a democratic Government on whose triumph the survival of democracy everywhere depends.

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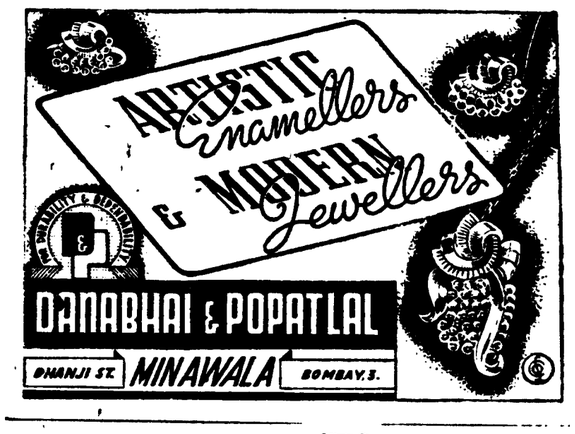

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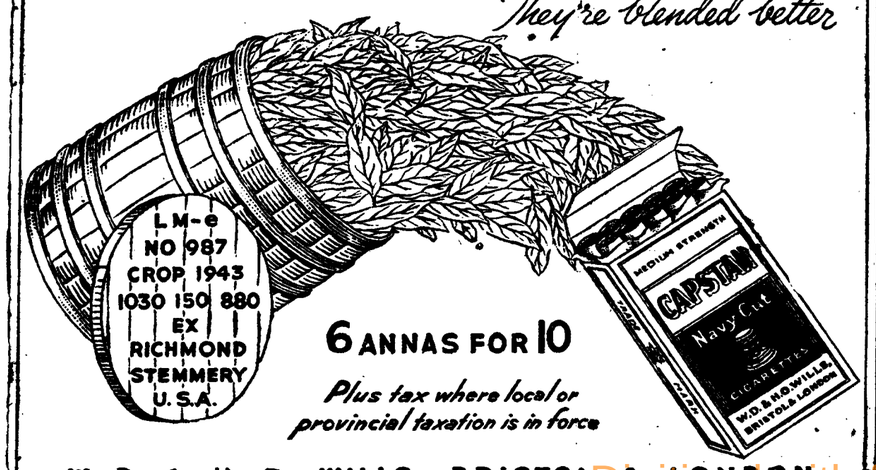

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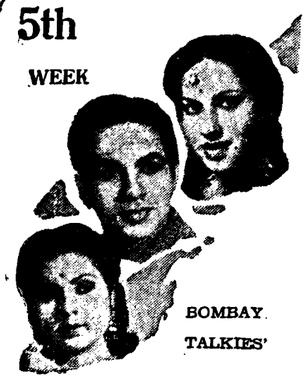

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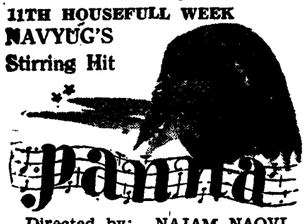

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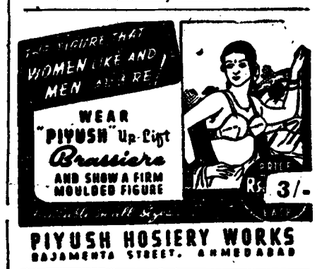

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

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Muslim: Ramjan 11, 1364.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 21, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-21 a.m. Sunset: 8.3 p.m.
Hightide: 11.20, 22-38.
Lowtide: 4.11, 17-15.
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

To-day's Engagements

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet at 6.30 p.m., to-day (Monday), at League's Head Office Sandhurst Road, when Prof. P. J. Shroff will speak on "Law of Motor Vehicles and the Public."

ALL INDIA CLASS EXHIBITION will be inaugurated at 'Noor Baug' by the Director of Industries, Bombay, at 6.30 p.m., to-day (Monday). Thereafter, the exhibition will remain open for three days, (21st to 23rd August) between 9 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

K. R. CAMA DEATH ANNIVERSARY. Under the joint auspices of the Rannumai Sabha Cama Oriental Institute and the Gatha Society death anniversary of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be observed, to-day (Monday), at Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street at 5.15 p.m. Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6-15 p.m., a gathering will be held when Dastur Bode and others will speak and Dr. J. M. Unvala will preside.

FREE NAMADEO MATRIC CLASS: The class will re-open on 1st September in Bombay Uniform Clothing Co.'s building near Majestic Cinema. Classes are free to all students.

JANMASHTAMI FESTIVAL of Sahitya Sansad will be held on September 2 (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at St. Xavier's College Hall. Programme includes lectures, dances, etc.

AZAD MAHILA SANGH, MATUNGA is carrying on constructive activities among women in Bombay North, and invite co-operation of all women. The following are the activities at present conducted:

URDU CLASSES: On Saturdays between 4 and 5 p.m., at Narayan Niwas, Vincent Road, Matunga.

HINDI AND ENGLISH CLASSES: From 12 to 2 p.m. at Marwadi Club, at Agarwal Nagar, Vincent Road, Matunga.

CHARKHA CLASSES: At Arya Samaj Hall Matunga, between 2 to 3 p.m. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. Stitching, Literacy and Charkha classes for working class women between 12 to 2 p.m. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, at Agarwal Nagar, Matunga.

APPEAL TO HINDU MAHASABHITES: Mr. V. Kale, Gen. Secretary, All-India Hindu Students' Federation, has issued a statement urging that Hindutvanistas should beware of the resolution passed by the Democratic Swaraj Party and supported by people like Dr. Moonje that the Hindu Mahasabhites should not narrow down the scope of the Hindu Mahasabha to the Hindus but should expand it even to the non-Hindus like Muslims and Christians. The Hindus should raise a strong protest against such plans.

"Frere Road House Collapse"

As a result of the recent collapse of a building on Frere Road about 250 persons are dishoused and they have been finding it very difficult to secure accommodation. Sardar Pratap Singh, president of A Ward District Congress Committee, is trying to secure accommodation for these persons and he requests those who can spare some rooms on living space to communicate with him. His address is 265 Frere Road and his telephone No. 25280.

Bombay Backward Classes Board

The constitution of the Bombay Backward Class Board has been revised. The Board now consists of the Adviser in charge of the Backward Class Department (President), the Backward Class Officer (Vice-President), Mr. F. D. Ghodke Mr. Bhaurao P. Patil, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, Mr. B. B. Bhagwat, Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, Mr. V. N. Barve, Mr. V. G. Jayadekar, Mr. D. J. Zunzarrao, Mr. J. S. Aidale, Mr. S. V. Tilak, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mrs. Hirabai Maganlal Kothare, Mr. N. R. Chauhan Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj and the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Headquarters (Secretary). The Board as reconstituted is to hold office until March 31, 1947.

Anjuman-i-Gulzar-e-Hashimi

At a meeting held under the Presidentship of Mr. K. P. Hashomi in the Office of Jamiatul Muslemin at Bhoira Building, Kalachowki Bombay, it was decided that the name of Jamiatul-Muslemin should be changed to Anjuman-i-Gulzar-e-Hashimi. The following office-bearers were elected: Mr. Abdulkarim Shahabuddin Mukadam, President; Mr. Fatehali Mohiddin Seth and Mr. Mohamed Ebrahim Hyderabadi, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Ebrahim Rehman and Mr. Abdulla Niaz Bastavi, Joint Secretaries; and Mr. K. P. Hashomi, Treasurer.

Public Meeting Tomorrow

To support the demands for an inquiry into the causes for the very low results in the Matric Examination this year, and to demand a supplementary examination for the 20,000 who have failed a public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m.

Satyapal Dang, General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation will preside. Prof. P. A. Wadia, Principal M. V. Donde, President Bombay Headmasters' Association, Mr. Hussein A. Beg Mohamed, President Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Federation, R. K. Karanjia, Editor, "Blitz" and others will speak.

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ALLIED VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

Indiawide Thanksgiving Service

Solemn Prayers Offered In Churches, Temples & Mosques For God's Gift & Deliverance

A solemn thanksgiving service for the victory of the Allies over Japan was held at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, on Sunday evening.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir John Colville and Lady Colville attended the service. Among those present were the Mayor of Bombay Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, the Consular Corps, Advisers to the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner and high officers of the Defence Forces.

The congregation recited the following prayer: "O, God, who in thine infinite mercy hast hard our prayers and granted us the victory that we desired: accept, we beseech thee, our thanksgiving."

The Bishop of Bombay, officiated at the service assisted by his Deacons and Canons.

Addressing the congregation the Rev. Minister observed:—"Brethren, we are met together here to give thanks to Almighty God for the Victory and deliverance which, in His mercy he granted us and for His gifts to us and our Allies, of leadership, courage, unity, endurance and self-sacrifice which have made that victory possible. We are met also to remember before Him all who have given their lives on our behalf.

The prayers also said:—"Bring forth out of the years of strife a peace and harmony beyond all past experience, a new humility towards one another, a new sense of brotherhood between nations and classes, a new reign of justince and freedom for all alike, a new submission to the holy and life-giving laws."

A similar service in the form of a solemn High Mass was held at the Cathedral of the Holy Namy and officiated over by the Catholic Vicar-General of Bombay.

PARSIS' PRAYERS

The Parsis, Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs also congregated at their respective places of worship to offer thanksgiving prayers.

A thanksgiving service for the victory of the Allies over Japan was held by the city Parsis at Wadiaji's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, on Sunday evening. The service which was organized by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay was attended by a large number of Zoroastrians.

Dasturji Kaikhushru Kutar the head priest of the Wadiaji Fire Temple together with four other priests officiated at the 'jashan' ceremony, which preceded the service. Prayers were then offered the whole gathering standing.

Speaking on the occasion, Dasturji Kutar hoped that the end of the war would see the establishment of a new order by the Allies which may bring lasting peace and prosperity to a war-torn world.

Sir Shapurji Billimoria, who presided, offered hearty felicitations to his Majesty's Government on behalf of the Parsis on their well-deserved victory. He further hoped that the committees appointed at the recent lytives of Parsi Charitable Trust would held conference of the representa- successfully tackle the problem of unemployment in the community and evolve a practical scheme which would absorb all the Parsis leaving war jobs.

MUSLIMS' PRAYERS

The Anamaddiyya Association, (of Gowalia Tank Road) celebrated Allies victory over Japan, by holding a Thanksgiving Service on Sunday evening. Al-haj Moulana Abdul Rahim Nayyar, Ex-Imam London Mosque, officiated. Prayers were offered for the guidance of the victors to ensure lasting universal peace.

NEW DELHI, August 19 (A.P.I.): Thanksgiving services were held in churches, temples, mosques and Gurudwaras here today. The Viceroy Lord Wavell attended a special service held at the Church of Redemption, which was attended by high ranking civil and military officials and service personnel. Scripture lessons of praise and thanksgiving were read out by Lord Wavell, and prayers were offered for the maintenance of faith and hope in the darkest days for the unity of the Allied nations, for the mighty contribution of each of the Allies to the common victory, for the gift of great leaders, for the ready sacrifice of the whole people, for all who have endured pain and loss bravely, for the daring and endurance of our navies, for the resolute bravery of our armies for the skill and determination of our airmen, for the devotion of doctors, nurses and chaplains, for all civilians who have freely served in our defence and for all those who have laboured to provide the sinews of war for the promise of peace.

Those who attended the service included, Sir Claude Auchinleck, M: George Merrel, special representative of the President of the United States Commissioner Shen, representing the Chinese Government, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and other civil and military officials.

PLEA FOR FAITH & VISION

Right Rev. George Dunaford Barne Bishop of Lahore, addressing the congregation said that the "peace which we have earned is in many ways more difficult to secure. The men and women who are going to win this peace must faith and vision or they will fail."

AT POONA

POONA, August 19 (A.P.I.): Thanksgiving services were held at a number of temples, mosques and churches in Poona, today.

The official thanksgiving ceremony was held on the rave course at Poona and was attended by Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, Lady Colville, Miss Colville and high Government and military officers. British and Indian services men also participated. Rev. J. Caddy led the prayers and thanks were given to the Almighty God for the final victory and deliverance and prayers were offered for those who had laid down their lives to make this victory possible, and for all who are still suffering in mind or body through the ravages and cruelties of war.

AT KARACHI

KARACHI August 19 (A.P.I.): The national thanksgiving services were held in churches, mosques and temples in Karachi today. Sir Hugh Dow Governor of Sind and high military and civil officials and Servicemen attended the prayers at the Holy Trinity Church.

WANTED PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO MATRIC RESULTS

City Editors And Educationists Appeal To University Authorities

M. A. Wadud Khan, General Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union, (All-India Students' Federation) writes:

The editors of the 'Bombay Chronicle' the 'Bombay Sentinel', 'Bombay Samachar', 'Janma Bhoomi' 'Nutan Gujarat' 'Vande Mataram' 'Blitz' 'Saraj Vartman' 'Bombay Vartaman' 'Vishvamitra' Miss Kapila Khandwala, Prin. M. V. Donde, Dr. S. S. Ugrankar, Mr. C. M. Trivedi, members of the University Senate; Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, Mr. Hussain Beg mohamed, President of the Muslim Students' Federation, Dr. Abdul Hamid Kazi, Mr. K. A. Abbas Prof. Bhagwat of St. Xavier's College, Prof. Kantak and Sadiq of Wilson College, Principals of G. T., Kabibai Orient, Maratha, Liberty and Children's Academy Schools, have signed the following statement:—

"Twenty thousand students failed in the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University this year. The percentage of successful students was only 37.4 per cent.

"It is recognised now by all who have gone into the problem that the main reason for this extremely low percentage is the low standard among students as compared to what the University and examiners expect from them. There are a number of causes for this low standard. Most of them are absolutely beyond the control of students.

"We believe that unless an inquiry is made, these causes discovered and removed the problem will not be solved. It is obvious that if nothing is done in this direction there is every likelihood of even a greater percentage of failures next year. Such a situation would be a very serious blow to education in the presidency. In view of this we appeal to the University authorities to appoint as soon as possible an inquiry committee consisting of persons in whom the public can have confidence, which should go into all the causes of the large percentage of failures and submit a report suggesting remedies, as early as possible. We assure such an inquiry all our support and co-operation.

Matric Results

The Communique on the matriculation results of 1945, recently published in the Press over the signatures of three eminent educationists, two of whom are the ordinary fellows of the University of Bombay, deserves more than a passing notice. They have made out a good case for a revision of the results of candidates who have failed in one or two subjects by a very small margin. They have supported their sound plea with statistics of the results of the past five years.

Apart from the varying percentage of failures in different subjects during the period in question, a comparison of the statistics of failures in English alone in the two years 1944 and 1945 would be enough to set one thinking seriously. In 1944 the percentage of failures in English was 28 but in 1945 it shot up to 51 though both papers were set according to the syllabus laid down for the examination and neither disclosed a single unusual feature. When the two papers were of a uniform standard and as they should have been, how could one account for a larger percentage of failures in 1945 than in the year before? Maybe, it was due to a deterioration in the standard of teaching English in secondary schools, or to want of discretion in sending up candidates for the examination, or to stiffness of the paper, or to overstrictness in the assessment of answers. Surely there could not be an abrupt fall in the standard of teaching English or a sudden change in the policy of presenting candidates, in the course of one year. If the paper had been stiff, there would have been an immediate outcry against it as there was one against the Mathematics paper. But there was none. On the other hand the present writer paid a tribute to the paper-setters for their wisdom in setting a sensible paper while commenting on the wording of a certain question. Then the abnormal rise in failures in English is obviously due to stiff assessment and there are strong grounds for thinking so. At least some of the examiners might have taken fright at the disclosure of last year's malpractices and its sequel, thought discretion to be the better part of valour and tried to err on the safe side. In their eagerness to act on the principle of self-preservation they might not have taken the trouble to re-assess the answer of a candidate failing by one mark. A casual look at the results would reveal hundreds of cases of candidates failing in English by one mark. Answers in the English paper are very difficult to assess and the most seasoned examiner would find it hard to determine the border line between passing and failing. The English language paper is unlike the Mathematics paper where

(Continued on Page 7)

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General Decrease Of Rain Forecast

POONA, August 19. (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday, August 19:—

Nearly general rain has fallen in the country outside Mysore, the Madras Presidency, North Gujarat, Sind, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier. Rainfall was widespread in Malabar also.

Forecast until the 20th evening:—There will be a general decrease in the intensity of the rain over the country. Well distributed rain will fall in the country outside Sind, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the South-East Peninsula. A few showers are possible in Mysore, South-East Madras and Upper Sind.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

It is the duty of every patriot to learn the history of his own country, as it teaches him what to do and what not to do. Historical truth is the first requisite of a politician, though a politician might be loathe to accept it.

—Sir Jadunath Sarkar.

The Bombay Chronicle

TWO IMMEDIATE TASKS

Of the various political questions that call for immediate solution the least complicated now are the resumption of autonomy in the Section 93 provinces and the release of political prisoners. The former presupposes the removal of the ban on all Congress Committees and we expect this will be completed in very few days. In that case there should be no difficulty whatsoever in Congress resuming office in the province. As pointed out by Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, M.L.A. (Central), the Congress went out of office as a protest against India having been made a belligerent by the British Government and to some extent against the Viceroy being invested with powers to dictate to provinces in all matters directly or indirectly connected with the war, powers which made provincial autonomy a show. But the situation is now entirely changed. There is no difficulty now in Congress resuming office. Indeed, the need for their doing so is as great as ever. Though the war is over, control over food and cloth and several other articles is sure to continue for a pretty long time and Congress can effectively cope with the evils caused by such control. And Congress alone can enlist adequate popular cooperation in augmenting the production of food and clothing. Congress alone can help the production of vast quantities of Khaddar to supplement mill cloth. The constructive programme, which is now more talked of than carried out, will be the success that it deserves to be if Congress utilises, in that sphere all the power and influence which office acceptance can give it. Millions are now looking forward to the reformation of Congress Ministries and they should not be disappointed any longer.

It has been urged that resumption of office by Congress is rendered difficult by the absence of a popular Government at the centre. This is true to some extent but the absence of autonomy at the centre cannot justify the indefinite rejection of possible autonomy in the provinces. The position is not likely to be worse now than it was before the war. The very grounds which justify the formation of a Congress Ministry in the Frontier Province justify it in the other Congress majority provinces. It has also been suggested by some that, since general elections are in the offing, the question of Congress Ministries may as well be considered after the elections. We think this will be a serious mistake. The constitutionally irresponsible administration of the Advisers should not be allowed to queer the pitch for the Congress on the eve of the elections.

As regards the release of Congress prisoners, it is a pity and grievous injustice that it is not yet a settled fact. We expected that most of them, if not all, would be released immediately after the demonstrations of August 9 were over, though they ought to have been released after the Congress President as well as Gandhiji had given the assurance that no militant programme was contemplated for the present. Now that the war is over, what justification is there for the detention of Congressmen without any trial? General elections will come soon, whether or not Congress resumes office before that. It is most unfair to hold Congress workers as prisoners without a trial and thereby prevent them from preparing for elections. It is also unfair to continue their detention till Congress Governments come in and considered their cases. We can imagine a few hard cases to be left to be considered by such Governments. But most of the prisoners deserve to be released at once. To continue their detention and also the ban on Congress organisations is tantamount to continuing the war on the Congress. And that will do no good to those who keep up the war.

Food Policy

When the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, met Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member of the Government of India Mr. M. A. Master, President of the Chamber, offered many practical suggestions about improving the Government's food policy, which, the Food Member himself will admit, needs considerable improvement. It is feared that, though the war is over, acute scarcity may yet prevail in India for a pretty long time as a result of either under-production or exports. As millions have already lost much vitality owing to prolonged malnutrition and the diseases caused thereby, further scarcity may give rise to a terrible suffering. It is, therefore, necessary to concentrate on the production of food ample resources in men and money, including those released by the end of the war. At the same time exports should be prohibited till sufficient reserves are built up for emergencies. Special attention should be given to increasing milk supply, which has been reduced to a terribly low level owing to the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle during the last few years. Asked why the food policy in India did not achieve as good results as those in Britain, Sir J. P. Srivastava discreetly refrained from saying anything more than that conditions in India and Britain were different. The main point of difference is that the Government of India is neither representative of, nor responsible to the people.

Frankly Speaking

Arab League's Warning

The challenge to President Truman's pro-Zionist statement has come promptly and sharply. What is noteworthy is that it comes from Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey, Secretary-General of the Arab League. It is a significant declaration because it means that the countries of the Arab League—that is, the entire Arab Middle East and Egypt—all stand four-square for the rights of Palestine Arabs to their homeland. The Arab position is unexceptionable. If it is firm, it is also moderate and fair. Azzam Bey's reply to President Truman on behalf of the Arab League is this: "American mediation would be welcome, but Arabs are not willing to accept an imposed solution. Arabs would not oppose any reasonable solution open to a just and fairminded settlement but they stand by the White Paper". He concludes his statement with a warning which is clear and unequivocal. If the friends of Zionism in America and Britain ignore this warning, they will do so with consequences of which they have received ample notice.

"Assurance" To France

With the collapse of the Japanese and, therefore, of their South East Asiatic "Empire", European imperial powers are all rushing to stake their claims and to re-acquire their lost "heritage". One such heritage is French Indo-China and General de Gaulle has already completed plans to re-occupy it and assimilate it back into, shall we say, the motherland. Reiteration of the right to their Asiatic "possessions" by Europe's imperialists has been going on for long. And France is no exception. Why we are noting the French claim here is the fact that King George VI has in his congratulatory message assured General de Gaulle of restoration of the French Empire to France. This assurance has been given—of course the King is no more responsible for it than he is for the "King's Speech"—with a Labour—Socialist Government in power in Great Britain.

Jap Procrastination

The Japanese leaders have been doing everything they could to save face before their countrymen. They have adopted delaying tactics and in their broadcasts and statements they have been adopting language and style which are, sometimes, hardly those of a vanquished belligerent. This is partly due to a desire to preserve some semblance of prestige and partly because they have to deal with an ignorant and fanatical people who have to be made to accept defeat by a particular method. We believe the Allied Supreme Commander, General MacArthur, was well advised to allow the Emperor and his Ministers a certain amount of latitude. He has thereby avoided further bloodshed involving unnecessary and, therefore, extraordinarily tragic loss of life. As to the rest, the Allies will have ample time and opportunity to convince the Japs that they have been conclusively and decisively defeated. Inordinate delay would, of course, have worked mischief in another way, that is, by causing confusion among the Allies.

Test Of Statesmanship

But the period of procrastination is now over with the arrival of Jap delegates at Manila. And the end is timely because the end of the war has raised inter-Allied problems that are increasingly assuming dangerous proportions. The defeat of Germany did not put Allied statesmanship to the test as the defeat of Japan is doing. There were difficulties in Europe; there still are. But they are not comparable to the difficulties in Asia. The situation is full of explosive conflicts of every kind and variety. There is the internal crisis in China which is a matter of grave concern for all. There are inter-Allied differences between Russia and China, between Britain and China, between Russia and America and between America and Britain. There is also the very serious conflict in the so-called Asiatic "Empires" of the European Powers between honest democracy and justice, on the one side, and imperialistic designs and greed, on the other. The situation in east and south-east Asia is no ordinary test of Allied statesmanship. It is not only difficult. It is full of potentialities for supreme good—and supreme disaster.

Help To War-Time Industries

The sudden end of the war has compelled Indian industries to make adjustments to a sudden curtailment of the demand for their goods. This is a difficult task and demands due help from Government. Presiding over the third quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce last week, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar pointed out that only a few industries started in war time have been assured protection in post-war years but many have got no such assurance. It is obvious that industries in general need protection against the expected full blast of foreign competition. How it should be regulated needs careful investigation. But meanwhile Government may consider sympathetically Mr. Dahanukar's suggestion of assistance through fair import duties for a period of five years.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The man who marries for dollars lacks sense.

★

Many a man's peck of trouble comes in liquid form.

★

If you would get up with the lark you must go to bed without one.

★

A credulous woman is one who believes the dentist when he promises not to hurt her.

★

It is far easier to teach a parrot to talk than it is to teach the average woman to hold her tongue.

★

According to the proverb, riches do not make happiness. Neither does poverty, for that matter, so people might just as well accumulate what wealth they can in an honest way.

TURKEY TO-DAY

What Of To-morrow?

(By ABDUR RAHMAN SIDDIQUI M.L.A., Editor "Morning News," Calcutta)

***(The author has the rare distinction of having through frequent visits and close personal contact with prominent persons in every country during the last thirty years, studied the problems of the Near and Middle East at first hand.)**

Interest in Turkey, by every section of the people of India, has been lively and continuous since the revolution of 1908 and the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. Viewed in the light of the claim that the political theory of Islam envisages not a monarchy descending from the father to the son, the events of 1908 were the precursor of the formation not only of the Grand National Assembly at Ankara after the war of 1914-18 but of the termination of the Osmanli Sultanate and the abolition of the Institution of the Khilafat which had become associated with it from the time of Sultan Selim Yavouz in 1517. The proclamation of the Turkish Republic in 1923 was the first return by a Muslim State to the fundamentally democratic conception of Muslim society as established by the Founder of Islam and practised by his four immediate successors which was disturbed by Muawiya, the son of Abu Sufiyan the first monarch in Muslim history, with his capital in Damascus. The sponsors of the republican regime in the heart of Anatolia were the first to break the monarchical tradition which had endured for 1,300 years. It continues still to dominate the Muslim world with the other exception of Syria, which was saved a monarchy by the expulsion of Emir Faisal by the French mandatory for Syria and Lebanon.

20 Years' Experiment

In its revolutionary enthusiasm to become westernized, Republican Turkey, however, tried to break with everything that suggested even remotely of Ottomanism. The introduction of the Swiss Code for Civil Law and, above all, of the Latin Alphabet, in place of the Arabic one, was expected to recondition the country and bring the nation in line with the other nations of Europe. After a period of nearly 22 years, almost a generation, it has to be admitted that the effort has ended in making the youth of the nation, brought up under the new dispensation no better than what the word Levantine signifies in the English language. Uprooted from all that was good in the past, that which induced the Great 'Elchi' Canning to call the Turk "the best gentleman in Europe", the younger generation has not been able to assimilate westernization percolating to it through its seniors brought up in the older tradition. The experiment has not given the results that were expected of it. The problem is: Will there be a swing to the other extreme or will the pendulum come to rest at the middle position of the happy mean?

Kemal—A Soldier

The inter-war tendency to make demigods of national heroes worked as vigorously and forcefully in Ankara as in Moscow, Berlin and Rome. Ataturk Mustafa Kemal, so long as he lived, dominated Turkish national activities in every direction. It must, however, be understood clearly that, as compared with his opposite numbers in the other countries, he lacked the qualifications of the nation-builder. He was 'par excellence', a soldier. He knew the army and its needs. Civilian life and its rebuilding on a long range plan of administrative reforms occupied a second place in the Ghazi's conception of a better Turkey; better economically, better educationally and better in the way of the good things of life. His advisers prepared their plans more to please his whims than to benefit the nation. They felt that the removal of the Fez and the veil would automatically transplant the nation from the Orient into the Occident, and bring them the benefits the word West counted and stood for. They forgot to take note of the psychology of the people and the centuries old traditions that had made them what they are.

Turkish Statesmanship

Viewed on this background the Turkey of to-day presents interesting features. The men at the helm of affairs have, by following policies chalked out by their predecessors, kept the nation out of the conflagration. Surrounded by belligerents, more powerful than the republic in every way, on all sides, it speaks volumes for the diplomatic finesse still to be found in the elder statesmen of Turkey, for the magnificent and clever manner in which they have performed the miracle of Neutrality and kept it going throughout the Armageddon. The expectation that they will extricate the country unscathed out of the post-war scramble for power by the victorious nations, equally successfully if international law is not replaced by national selfishness backed by bombs and machine-guns would be well placed.

Two Outstanding Questions

The two outstanding questions Turkey is called upon to face are the revision of the Montreaux Convention and the realignment of its eastern frontier conterminous with that of Russia. The two waterways of the Bosphorus joining the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles joining the Marmora with the Aegean pass through the heart of Turkey. These waters are the national territory dividing the country into its European and Asiatic sections and surrounded on all sides by Turkish land. At Montreaux Turkey made the maximum concessions possible for retaining international peace and friendship. To please Russia, Turkey cannot and should not agree to allow its defensive strategy to be undermined. No obstructions has ever been put by the Republic in the passage of mercantile ships of any nation through the two straits. Russia, Rumania and Bulgaria never had any reason to complain on the score of partiality shown by Turkey. The demand for a Turkish-Russian joint control is inadmissible for the good reason that one State cannot interfere in the internal administration of another. The suggestion that the two waterdays be internationalized would also involve the internationalization of the Suez and Panama canals. It is doubtful if this will be done. In the remote event of such an eventuality happening, a distinction has to be made between man-made waterways and gifts of nature. The danger of a Sovietized federation of Balkan States as visualized by Generalissimo Stalin and his friend, Field Marshal Tito, with a Turkish Soviet of the present European territories of the Ankara republic should not be ruled out. Moscow is seeking the materialization of the dream of Peter the Great, in the domination of Istanbul and a Russian exit from the Black Sea to the waters of the Mediterranean.

Russia's Unjust Demand

The realignment of the eastern frontier has a tale of its own. Turkey was forced to cede the districts of Kars and Ardhan to Russia after the Russo-Turkish war of 1876. Grand Duke Nicholai, Commander of the Russian armies in the Caucasus, went further and took the fortress town of Erzroum in the last war after the bloody battle fought at Sarikamish. During the nationalist war Mustafa Kemal Pasha pushed the Greeks backed by Great Britain and France to the shores of the Mediterranean while General Kiazien Kara Bekir Pasha, cleared, equally valiantly, the eastern vilayats of every foreign element in them. In the treaty of friendship between the two revolutionary Governments of Moscow and Ankara, a new line of frontier was demarcated and accepted by the high contracting parties. Kars and Ardahan are territorally and ethnographically Turkish. Russia has not given any sensible reason for their retrocession. That Russia has come out of the present war on the side of the victorious Powers and because Great Britain and America are prepared to support every whim of this spoilt child of theirs, smaller and weaker nations should be forced to surrender does not spell peace. Turkey, if coerced, will fight for the independence and integrity of its homelands.

Turkey Badly Hit

It has been reported to me reliably that conditions in Turkey have disturbed the economy of the country even more badly than in some belligerent countries. The idea that it was benefitting both through Great Britain and Germany was false. By way of exchange of goods things were kept going but there was great scarcity of food grains and cloth. Prices soared high and poor and rich suffered equally. A number of politicians joined hands with contractors and robbed rich and poor alike. A large standing army ill-accoutred had to be kept up to meet any emergency that arose. This needed money. Taxation has risen to unprecedented heights. Military expenditure has increased manifold particularly as Great Britain and the United States could not fulfill the promises they had made regarding the supply of war material. It will not be an exaggeration to say that conditions in Turkey have become difficult and unbearable.

Friend In Need

I have held the opinion unalterably that by remaining neutral Turkey has served the cause of the United Nations more powerfully than if it had joined the war on the side of the United Nations. Badly prepared and ill-equipped it might not have taken long for the conquering German war machine to cross Anatolia from Haider Pasha to Feozi Pasha and enter Syria parallel with the conquest of Crete by the Luftwaffe and the progress of Field Marshal Rommel to Marsa Matruh inside Egypt. Turkey helped the supply line by land, sea and air through the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea to be kept intact and to make victory possible. Had the bastion of Anatolia been run over the war in Europe would not have ended as it has done. In my view it was foolish to have forced Turkey into the war at its fag end. As a neutral it would have been more serviceable. It has to be seen how the Big Three will treat this Friend in Need that served their cause at great national suffering and sacrifice in a crisis when any weakening by Turkey would assuredly have created a far graver military situation than the presence of German troops at the gates of Suez and the Volga.

Rajaji Expects New Deal From Labour

Says That Since War Is Over, Motive For Congress Resignation In Provinces Has Lapsed

MADRAS, August 18. (A. P. I.): Glowing tributes were paid by many speakers to the memory of late Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, at a public meeting at the Gokhale Hall, this evening, Mr. Justice N. Chandrasekhara Iyer presiding.

The meeting was very largely attended, those present including the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, ex-Premier, Madras, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Mr. N. Sriram, Dr. J. H. Cousins, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Kumararajah Mutiah Chettiar of Chettinad, Mr. C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Mr. Yusuf Sait, Sheriff of Madras and Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan.

The Chairman in his introductory remarks said Dr. Arundale was a gentleman to his finger tips, and was always ready to help any good cause.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said Dr. Arundale died working for the cause of this country, and his memory should give us courage and strength to carry on our task. Dr. Arundale came to India as a young man and dedicated his life to her cause. He was a very prominent figure in the public life of Madras and the best way or honouring him was resolving to dedicate themselves to the country's cause.

Mr. Rajagopalachari proceeding said: now that the war was over, he would presume that steps would be taken to see that there was no further chance for Japan to come up again. A similar attempt made at the end of the last war failed. They need not treat that failure as natural, and feel that it would be repeated again. "This time you may take it for granted that such care will be taken that none of those who have been vanquished will be allowed to come up again. As far as human possibilities go, no chance will be given for aggressor nations to become aggressive again. Things will be so arranged that Japan cannot rise again.

GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS

Referring to Labour Party's attitude to India, Mr. Rajagopalachari said "We may expect something decent soon, not very late. We have also to help them." In fact, we have to give courage to the Labour Party in regard to Indian matters. Let us not commit the mistake of dropping the matter down ourselves by saying "they won't do anything". On the contrary, we have to say "they will do something".

The thing likely to happen, observed Mr. Rajagopalachari, was the holding of general elections in India, which would give Britain a little time to enable her to settle some of her domestic questions. Some people were already trying to invent slogans for the elections. He was told by some persons that the election issue would be "Is August resolution right or is the Cripps' proposals right?" Those two things had no connection. He did not think that the election issue was that. An election issue had to be related to the parties concerned and to the occasion. The question of freedom was no longer the issue, because Britain had said in so many words that India was bound to have full self-Government and the right even to secede. The King in his speech had sworn to that and not only sworn but referred to the previous promises to that effect as well. Therefore, this question could not be an election issue. Steps to be taken for the attainment of self Government could not also be an issue for election in the provinces. **They had resigned in the provinces on the war issue. The motive for the resignation was over.**

Concluding Mr. Rajagopalachari said we must get success at the elections for the plans we have. We must secure a proper Central Government for India. We have a right to ask for it. The result of the provincial elections must end in a proper Central Government, as it is bound to end. I promise you a Central Government if we work well. If the provinces come forward properly, the Central Government is bound to come into existence very soon".

PLAN TO STRENGTHEN I. L. O.

Structural Changes Proposed

By HERBERT TRACEY

Two international conferences of high importance from the Trade Union standpoint are to be held in Paris next month.

One of these conferences is the reconvened assembly of the World Union Conference. It is being called together again to consider the draft constitution of the new international organisation which aims at bringing together all 'bona fide' national Trade Union organisations in a single all-embracing world congress.

The draft constitution of the proposed World Congress took final shape at meetings of the Administrative Committee appointed for the purpose by the World Conference which met in London last February. The text of this document has been circulated to the organisations represented there. They will make their suggestions for amendment and revision, which will be considered at the September Conference, and upon ratification of the Constitution then the new international organ of the Trade Union Movement will begin to function.

Representatives of Britain's Trade Union Movement, who will be in Paris for the World Trade Union Conference, will also take part in the 27th session of the International Labour Conference, in September. The I.L.O. assembly will be concerned mainly with the structural changes which have been proposed as a means of re-equipping and remodelling the organisation to secure fuller efficiency in the discharge of its future responsibilities.

A report from the Directora of the I.L.O. will come before the Conference dealing particularly with social problems in the immediate post-war years with special reference to Europe. A discussion is also planned upon the problem of maintaining high levels of employment during the period of industrial rehabilitation and reconversion and also upon welfare questions affecting children and young workers.

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES

The most interesting of the structural changes in the I.L.O. machinery involves the setting up of international tripartite industrial committees. The scheme contemplates the establishment of such committees for seven of the world's chief industries. These include inland transport; iron and steel; coal-mining; the metal trade; building, civil engineering and public works; textiles; petroleum and refining industries.

The T.U.C. General Council has been considering these changes and has come to a conclusion regarding the number of workers' representatives on each of these industrial committees. It suggests, for example, that there should be three workers' representatives on the inland transport committee—one for the railway group, one representing road transport, and the third air line pilots. In the case of textiles, again, the T.U.C. suggestion is that there shall be three representatives one for the cotton industry, another for wool, and the third for the rayon trades.

It will be the business of the I.L.O. Conference in September to set these industrial committees in motion. Their prime function, at any rate during the early stages of their development, will be to promote the interchange of views between labour, management and governments, specifically upon the problems of the industries concerned. Where common agreement can be reached it is expected that effect will be given to them through the standing machinery of the I.L.O., mostly in the form of conventions, which the Parliaments of the member states will be called upon to ratify, and upon which the member governments will be required to legislate.

It is realised the industrial committees of this nature will enable a more realistic view to be taken of problems affecting their specific field. This is confirmed by I.L.O. experience in respect of special conferences which have been held from time to time for consideration of problems affecting particular trades, such as, textile, coal-mining, printing and kindred trades, and the merchant navy. Where industries have an international character it is obviously of the first importance to secure specialised and concentrated representation of such industries within the framework of the I.L.O.

It is proposed to extend the list of industries for which committees are being established in the light of experience. It may be anticipated therefore, that we shall see a progressive extension of the system to those groups of trades where the degree of organisation amongst both employers and workers permits the tripartite character of the I.L.O. organisation to be maintained.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

CALCUTTA, August 18. (O.P.I.): The special representative of a local daily writes from New Delhi that Mr. Khurshid Ali Khan, stenographer employed in the Government of India Secretariat who created sensation at San Francisco by smuggling himself into Vijayalaxmi Pandit's press conference with the object of heckling her has been rewarded for his loyal services by being appointed Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, Delhi.

★ ★ ★

Mr. G. D. Birla has made a statement in a British paper that India plans to spend 100 million pounds annually for the next five years on industrial development—mostly in Britain if she can.

Does Mr. Birla by any chance nurse the fond hope that the balance of 700 million or so will thereby be released?

★ ★ ★

In pursuance of their Working Committee's decision Mahasabha leaders, led by Doctor Sir Gokalchand Narang, have decided to relinquish their titles.

We heartily congratulate them on this splendid renunciation.

But—er—we hope the Mahasabha doesn't demand that history should include Dr. G. C. Narang in the category of Subraman am and Tagore.

★ ★ ★

Washington is reported by the A. P. A. to be anticipating a general election in India, which, among other things, "would either prove or disprove Mr. Jinnah's claim that his party should speak for India's Moslems in any broadened Government."

This is misrepresentation, deliberate or undeliberate. Mr. Jinnah does not want any broadening of Government. He only demands that it be divided into two separate national Governments, Hindu and Muslim, and both regardless of caste, creed and colour.

★ ★ ★

In addition to the Atomic bomb, the United States, according to General Arnold, has developed V-weapons far-superior to the German originals as also a super-super-fort with a range of over 5,000 miles.

Thus the Second World War has already begun.

★ ★ ★

"A gun battle between white and coloured American troops broke out in the centre of London's West-End early this morning"—Reuter.

Hail the dawn of Democracy and the New World Order!

★ ★ ★

The officially "unofficial" American "Army and Navy Journal" states that "it is fully expected the British fleet will soon land a contingent of British and Canadian forces in Hongkong and resume occupation of the port and base—an act against which Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek will vehemently protest".

And it is a protest which we will strongly support, entertaining, however, no illusions as to its effectiveness.

★ ★ ★

Reuter's Political Correspondent expects that "embittered fights will rage in the British Parliament in the coming months over the British Labour Government's programme of socialist legislation".

Mr. Winston Churchill has, however, not yet felt it necessary to call for blood and sweat, toil and tears in defence of the age-long freedoms of Britain's privileged classes.

★ ★ ★

Whither Women-Workers In Post-War India?

—Headline.

Sh—sh—keep quiet. Let them go.

A Muslim Hospital In Bombay

Mr. Mahomed Taher, 37 Carter Road, Bandra writes:—

In a country like India, where epidemic creates havoc every year, the establishment of hospitals throughout the length and breadth of the country is particularly necessary. Apart from the duties of the Government, to look after the physical well-being of the country, it is also the duty of individuals to do their might towards the welfare of their ailing brethren.

It is lamentable that while other communities have tried to discharge their duties to the ailing humanity and have established hospitals in the City of Bombay Muslims have been indifferent to this paramount duty. This indifference to such a humanitarian work is certainly not a matter of pride to our community.

I need hardly stress the need and virtue of a new well-equipped hospital in our city. And here I would like to suggest that this asylum of the ailing and the sick should not be meant exclusively for the Muslims but its doors should be open to all irrespective of caste and creed.

I must congratulate and offer my gratitude to the Urdu Press, which has lately taken up the cause, and has helped in creating a sympathetic atmosphere for the appeal for funds. I earnestly appeal to all philanthropic and charitably disposed people to contribute liberally towards the funds of the proposed hospital.

I am about to form a fully representative committee to formulate the scheme with their guidance and counsel. Its details will be announced shortly and may be awaited.

U. S. Theatrical Producer Dead

LOS ANGELES, August 19. (U.P.A.): The death is announced in Hollywood of Charles C. Pais, widely known theatrical producer of a generation ago, at the age of 83. Pais produced many light operas in New York starring the late Lillian Russell and other well-known actresses of the "Gay Nineties."

'Not My Habit To Raise Racial Issues'

Jawahar's Reply To Percy MacQueen

Our Quarrel Is With System Of Govt.: Not With Any Race Or Nationality

MADRAS, August 19: "It is not my habit to raise racial issues. Indeed, I have always laid stress on the fact that our quarrel was and is with the system of Government and not with any particular race or nationality", says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a communication to the "Hindu," replying to Mr. Percy MacQueen's criticism of certain remarks of Pandit Nehru as a "gratuitous insult to the British community in India".

THE LETTER

In a letter to the "Hindu" on July 21, Mr. Percy MacQueen referred to Mr. Deshmukh's speech made recently in South Africa, in which the latter had said "I feel that it is not sufficiently realised that Indian intellectual leaders are not guided by racial antagonism. There is no hostility to Europeans in India."

This statement, Mr. MacQueen in his letter says, compares strangely with the remarks made by Pandit Nehru at Lahore on July 17. Pandit Nehru had said "No doubt the Nazis of Germany were very brutal, but to match their deeds, one could find quite a good many of the British in India.

Mr. MacQueen says this, it may be noted is not a charge which can be evaded by saying that it applies to the Government and not to the British community, nor is it a comment which might possibly be justified in the case of a specific individual in specific circumstances. It is gratuitous insult to the British community in India.

WITHDRAW

He continues "Many of us in India and particularly those who, like myself, are returning to England to retire, could be enlisted as valuable supporters of the Indian cause. Is it wise to insult us? I should have thought that commonsense, if not common decency, would have restrained responsible Indians from making a personal attack. I have no intention of replying to abuse with abuse, but, as a member of the community which he has publicly insulted, I call upon Pandit Nehru to withdraw his statement."

MISAPPREHENSION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a communication to the "Hindu", replying to Mr. MacQueen says: "Mr. MacQueen is labouring under a misapprehension. I did not say anything about the British community in India or about Englishmen or Britishers generally. It is not my habit to raise racial issues. Indeed, I have always laid stress on the fact that our quarrel was and is with the system of Government and not with any particular race or nationality. I have further added that if that system of Government continued even after the withdrawal of British dominance, that would give little freedom or relief to India.

WHAT NEHRU SAID

"What I said was that the British Government was ultimately responsible for the misdeeds of its officers, British and Indians in the last quarter of 1942 and subsequently. In numbers there were probably more Indian officers of the lower grades involved in this unsavoury business than Britishers.

"If Mr. MacQueen has any doubt about this I invite him to visit some eastern parts of my own Province or Behar, or for the matter of that many other parts of India, to investigate the matter.

BEYOND ALL LIMITS

"I realise that every Government considers it its first duty to maintain itself and to resist and suppress any attack upon it. Of that I made no complaint. But there are certain limits of decency and humanity which no Government or its officers are supposed to transgress. All these limits were passed in these past years in India and numerous cases of almost inhuman and atrocious behaviour have come to light.

"A Government which values its fair name should investigate all such charges and punish those who are found guilty. But our present Government is afraid of nothing more than of such an investigation and tries to prevent it.

WE CAN NEVER FORGET

"For my part what has happened in India, and whatever may happen will not induce me to introduce racial issues into the argument. I came to the conclusion long ago that no race or people can be condemned wholesale, and I know too many decent and honourable Englishmen to cast the blame on them as a race or nationality, but that has nothing to do with my judgment on what happened in India from August 1942 onwards. None of us who experienced these years, or have knowledge of facts, can ever forget what happened then."

"SPECTRE OF REACTION LURKS IN EUROPE"

Laski Attacks Franco And Salazar: Says Labour Is Not Going To Have Easy Time At Home

LONDON August 19 (U.P.A.): Professor Harold Laski, in an article in the "Reynolds News", reiterated his stand regarding Franco, adding that Salazar administration in Portugal as the target of his attack, and predicted trouble for the Labour Party at home.

Laski wrote that the moment, despite the importance of the domestic programme, it is clearly the international situation that is vital. "The sickness of the European civilization is profound," the article said. "There is disillusion in all liberated countries. Starvation and disease threaten the whoile Continent this winter. The spectre of reaction, evne of counter revolution, lurks like an ugly menace in half-a-dozen countries.

"The poison of Franco-ism and that curious deception, 'Christian' Dictatorship of Salazar, provide sources of hope for all the malignant interests we have defeated elsewhere" the article added.

NO EASY TIME

On the position of the Labour Party, Laski, Chairman of the Party Executive,—said, "Let nobody imagine that either the Government or the Party is going to have an easy time. Once real fighting starts there will not be vested interest in this country that will not exert all its power to undermine popular confidence in them. The City, mine owners, doctors and insurance companies are not going to sit down quietly to receive the measures announced in the King's speech as if they were manna from heaven and there are ominous rumblings from "Big Business" in America over our programme. The 'economic royalists' who struggled so hard to break the late President Roosevelt already amply testified to their recognition that the success of Prime Minister Attlee's Government in its socialist experiments would have repercussions they do not like on American opinion."

Two Killed In Lucknow Roof Collapse

LUCKNOW, August 19.

Two women were killed and 13 labourers received serious injuries when the roof of Shri Durga Weaving and Printing Mill in Talkatora, Lucknow, collapsed to-day. The crash was sudden. The labourers ran for safety but 15 of them were trapped by the falling iron girders and heavy masses of concrete. The walls had also caved in blocking all exists.

DR. SOONG'S SECRET VISIT TO BRITAIN

LONDON, August 18 (U.P.I.): Dr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Premier, has made a secret visit to Britain.

Dr. Soong landed in the heart of a British countryside—in Wiltshire—by plane on Thursday and while the machine was being refuelled he had a talk with the Chinese Ambassador who had arrived by car from London.

Dr. Soong did not meet any British officials. He got back in his plane and flew to the United States.

Dr. Soong had a talk yesterday in Washington with Mr. Byrnes, the Secretary of the United States. It is believed that Dr. Soong is discussing the trouble in his Government and the Chinese Communists which has every sign of developing into a civil war.

At the end of this month Dr. Soong is expected back in London to confer with the British Government.

NUREMBERG (Germany), Aug. 19 (A.P.A.): A two-day conference of Allied representatives of the War Crimes Committee on the procedure of the coming trials has been concluded here with strong indications that Field-Marshal Hermann Goering and former Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop will not come before the court until some time in October.

JAPS TO SIGN SURRENDER TERMS TODAY

(Continued from Page 1)

plain army cots up to their arrival still lacked pillows. There were only two sheets and two blankets for each cot.

U. S. FLEET STANDING BY

A cordon of military police has now been thrown round the building and heavy guard will be maintained during the conference. The house stands on Manila's famous Dewey Boulevard. From there the Japanese delegates will have an impressive view of the city's great harbour and the mighty American fleet which still stands ready for action pending formal signing of the instruments of surrender.

Hundreds of ships can be seen from the front windows of the house but from the upper storeys the Japanese will look on the grim sight for which they will be held accountable —acres of desolation in the once fine residential section of Manila.

Every downstairs window in the house is barred as well as some of those upstairs.

The Japanese envoys, who will have their food at the regular General Headquarters of the officer mess, displayed great liking for pinapple juice on their flight from the island.

Lieutenant Joseph Soja the plane's navigaor, summed up his cargo hus: "The Japs spent most of their time asking for more pineapple juice and saying 'excuse me'". As soon as the Japanese boarded the plane at Ieshima island, they complained about the seats and all except a general took off their shoes and blouses. Later, one Japanese civilian abdard produced a large roll of American currency of the old large-sized type and asked if he could up the American crew.

AT HONG KONG

It is expected in official quarters in London that Japan's surrender at Hong Kong will be accepted by the British naval force, writes "Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent. American Press reports that the intention of British authorities to receive the Japanese surrender had aroused protests from Chungking were denied by a Foreign Office spokesman tonight who pointed out that Hong Kong, although it falls within the Chungking ministry command, is a British colony.

ALLIES LAND ON KURILES ?

WASHINGTON, Agpust 19 (U.P.A.) Radio Tokyo today charged that Allied forces landed on Shimushu Island in the Kuriles and that, therefore, the Japanese "are obliged to resort to arms in self-defence."

The report, as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, was contained in the thirteenth message to General MacArthur from the Imperial Headquarters, adding "Now that hostilities between both parties have been prohibited, it is earnestly desired that hostile actions will soon be ceased."

Singapore Admits Surrender

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19 (A. P. A.): The Japanese Radio at Singapore today finally admitted to its listeners that Japan had surrendered to the Allies.

Broadcasting at 6-30 this evening the Singapore radio dropped its customary address "to the American forces in the Central Pacific" and reported for the first time on the appointment of Higashi Kuni as the new Prime Minister of Japan, about the Atom Bomb and finally alengthy quotation from a statement of the new Foreign Minister, Shigemitsu, made yesterday.

Japs In Wewak Give Up

MELBOURNE, August 19 (A.P.A.): Australian Army Headquarters announced today that Japanese envoys in the Wewak area have accepted surrender terms. It is estimated there are still about 8,000 Jap troops in this area.

MELBOURNE, August 19 (Reuter): Australian officers have met Japanese naval officers on Mushu and Kairuru islands which lie close to the port of Wewak, New Guinea, to discuss surrender preliminaries.

They said however, that they could do nothing without orders from Lt.-Gen. Adachi, Commander of the Japanese Eighteenth Army, who has continued to resist in this area.

They undertook to communicate with Lt.-Gen. Adachi asking for authority to lay down their arms.

Despatches from Bougainville say Lt.-Gen. Kanda, Commander of the Japanese Sixteenth Army in the Solomons has ordered his troops to cease fighting and to try in all sincerity to implement his surrender orders.

Chiang Arranges Take-Over

CHUNGKING, August 19 (A.P.A.): All officials of the Chungking Government are working overtime arranging to take over the Japanese-held and in China. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has appointed representatives of the National Military Council at Shanghai and Peiping for the purpose, while special commissioners have been named to take over communications and inland navigation.

JAPAN LOSES 333 WARSHIPS DURING WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 19, (U. P. A.): A Navy Department spokesman revealed to-day that Japan lost 333 warships during the war while the United States lost 143.

JAPS STILL KILLING AMERICANS IN LUZON

MANILA, August 19 (U.P.A.): The Sixth Division of the United States Army mopping up Japanese remnants in Northern Luzon has suffered 33 casualties since the Japanese troops were ordered by Emperor Hirohito to surrender.

Leaflets giving Emperor Hirohito's surrender order were dropped all over the jungle areas where the Japanese are in hiding but the Nipponese soldiers refused to surrender.

"JAPS WILL BE FORCED TO EXPLAIN"

MANILA, August 19 (U.P.A.): The Japanese failed to use the code word "Bataan" in any of their communications bearing on their surrender mission as ordered by General Douglas A. MacArthur, a spokesman for the General said today, adding that the Japanese will be forced to explain their omissions.

Enforcement Of Potsdam Terms And Reconstruction

LONDON, August 18 (Reuter): The Japanese News Agency—according to Reuter's radio station—reports that Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni the new Japanese Prime Minister told today's Cabinet meeting that the new basic policy for Japan laid down personally to him by Emperor Hirohito is: First, respect for the constitution; second, control of the military; and third, maintenance of order.

"The premier has requested the new Ministers to make the utmost efforts in accordance with this basic policy' the Japanese Agency added.

The Agency quoted Tokyo observers as expressing "the hope that the new Government will vigilantly carry out its entrusted mission—the enforcement of the terms of the Potsdam declaration and reconstruction within the country.

"It is pointed out that the carrying out of the terms of the Potsdam declaration, no matter how hard it appears to the Japanese nation, is of vital importance

"It is said that the immediate enforcement of the reconstruction and rehabilitation programme will not be without various difficulties."

Although wide exception has been taken to the terms of Emperor Hirohito's surrender broadcast, it is learnt there has been no change in policy towards the Emperor whose status remains as stated in the Allied reply to the surrender offer, cables Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

United States official quarters in London discountenanced the idea that the resignation of Mr. Joseph Grew from the post of Under-Secretary of State spells a change in American policy towards Japan. Mr. Grew's resignation, it is pointed out, has been generally expected for several months and it is considered he intends to retire and not accept an appointment in Japan as suggested in some British papers.

AMERCAN PLANES OVER JAPAN MEET WITH OPPOSITION

OKINAWA, August 18 (A.P.A.): American B-32 Dominators flying a reconnaissance mission today encountered anti-aircraft and Japanese fighter opposition over Japan for the second straight day.

Unlike yesterday, the B-32's today were accompanied by Lightning fighters.

Today's photograhpic mission was flown over southern Japan. Several United States planes reported they were pierced by flak and some crew members were injured.

Red Offensive In Manchuria Increases

(Continued from Page 1)

their crimes, "Pravda" declared, adding, "Japanese ruling circles are trying to exploit the present situation to strengthen reactionary moral-political foundations on which stands the entire structure of Japanese imperialism".

These moves followed yesterday's news that the Commander of the Chinese Communist 18th Group Army, General Chu Teh, had cabled Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek demanding participation of representatives of the liberated areas in the acceptance of the Japanese surrender and in the peace conference, formation of a coalition government and political reforms.

General Chu Teh suggested that Japanese troops in China should surrender to the forces actually opposing them and called for a discussion of the whole matter.

Earlier in the week General Chu Teh had flatly challenged Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's right to act on behalf all China in the surrender formalities.

RESISTANCE CONTINUES

MOSCOW, August 18 (Reuter):—Japanese resistance has continued in some places, says to-night's Soviet 'communique'. The number of Japanese troops surrendering is increasing, adds the 'communique'. A Japanese garrison of 5,000 men headed by a Major-General, have surrendered.

The 'communique' stated: "During August 18, our troops in the Far East continued to meet enemy resistance in some sectors. The number of Japanese troops surrendering has somewhat increased.

Troops of the first Far Eastern command advanced from 19 to 25 miles west of the town of Mudankiang and to the south west of Niguta.

Units of the Third Japanese Army have begun to lay down arms and surrender.

Troops of the Second Far Eastern command captured the towns of Tan-Yu-An and Sunu.

On the island of Sakhalin our troops occupied enemy fortified points of Kotong and Kitong.

Troops of the Trans-Baikal command captured the town of Chamlin.

In the area of Khailar, the previously encircled garrison of Japanese fortified zone comprising 5,000 officers and men with Major-General Inamura at their head surrendered to our troops.

There were no material changes on other sectors of the front."

Japs Cease Resistance On Most Of Manchurian Fronts

MOSCOW, August 19. (Reuter): The Japanese have ceased resistance on most of the fronts in Manchuria, the Soviet 'Communique' announces tonight. Soviet airborne troops have landed at Harbin, Mukden and other places.

Russian troops on these sectors of the front have ceased military operations against Japanese troops and are accepting capitulation of units and formations of the Kwantung Army.

During August 19 55,000 prisoners surrendered to the troops of this front.

Prison Cages Ready For Beaten Japs In Burma

Surrendering Envoy Might "Save Face" By Bargaining For Time For Disarmament

RANGOON, August 19. (A. P. I.): Plans are already complete to receive the surrender of the Japanese in Burma. Prisoners of war cages are rapidly being built in the Pegu area where it is expected that the largest number of surrendering Japanese will come through in due course.

Both military and civil labour is being used in the construction of these cages.

The prisoners will build their own shelters and construct their own sanitary buildings. Cages will vary in their accommodation, some taking only a few hundreds, others upto 10,000, writes an army observer. It is thought possible that some Japanese may not surrender. But if the Mikado's instructions are followed about 60,000 will give themselves up.

The surrendering army will receive orders to leave their arms 1,000 yards from our forward troops.

3 SURRENDER POINTS

It is expected that the Japanese will come in at three points—at Toungoo at the end of the Mawchi road, at Shwegyin on the east bank of the Sittang, and at Abya and Myitkyo, 20 miles north-east of Pegu.

Along the Rangoon-Mandalay road between Toungoo and Pegu staging camps have been set up, one day's march apart, where the Japanese will spend the nights on their march to the cages.

A special order of the day was issued to all ranks of Allied forces in Burma explaining what would happen when the Japanese accepted our terms. This order points out that there are many Japanese separated from their H. Q., who have no means of getting surrender orders from their commanders. They are expected to remain hostile, at least for a time, and would have to be dealt with.

"We must keep ourselves alert for hostile acts by any Japanese who may not have received orders or who may not see fit to obey them", says the order of the day. "Remember, this will be the first time in the history of the Japanese army that it will have been called to surrender."

If the Japanese Commanders were told by Hirohito to give themselves up in an honourable surrender they might do so. There might still be cases of "harakiri", while some units who had received the messages wrongly might embark on a course of self-annihilation.

MIKADO'S ENVOY ON WAY.

A personal envoy from Emperor Hirohito is reported to be on his way to the headquarters of General Kumura, Commander in Chief of Japanese forces in Burma with surrender instructions bearing the Emperor's seal—it was stated by an official spokesman at the army headquarters here to-day—says N. Rajamani, A. P. I. special correspondent.

The spokesman warned that when the Japanese peace envoys eventually did arrive to negotiate, they would attempt an "inevitable trick to save face". He added: "They may not realise the total defeat of their armies. They will bargain desperately for time particularly in the matter of disarmament"

Allied aircraft flying over Moulmein yesterday encountered "quite a heavy anti-aircraft fire" it was disclosed to-day.

Subhas And War-Trial: Clarification Urged

AHMEDABAD, August 19.

It is authoritatively learnt that Mr. Ram Rai, President, Gramist Legion of Victory, Gujarat Village Union and General Secretary, All-India Rural Conference, has sent the following telegram about Subhas Chandra Bose to Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. Khare, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Sir Azizul Haque, Sir Francis Mudie, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and Sir Eric Mieville, Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"Will you please clarify question of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and war-trials as it is crucial for Indo-British good will." (Ram Rai).

"Sino-British Crisis" Reports Contradicted

China Need Not Worry About Getting Hong Kong Back

LONDON, August 19. (Reuter): The diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Dispatch" reports "signs of growing rivalry between Moscow and Washington over China."

This is his only reference to the United States, but he then reports what he considers to be the Soviet ambitions in China. "Russia wants Inner and Outer Mongolia united in a Mongolian Peoples Republic in close relationship with Moscow, a similar plan for Korea, and either the same for Manchuria or a least grant to Russia of special interests.

Moscow has demanded that Yenan Communists should be taken into a coalition with Kuomintang or the national elements which comprise the present Chungking Government. Moscow does not intend that the Communists should take the place of the Chungking Government, but is not preventing them from making a great deal of trouble for Chungking to give the Communists bargaining cards when the time comes for negotiations for their entry into the Chinese Central Government".

Reports of an "acute Sino-British crisis" over the impending surrender of Japanese forces in Hong Kong published in American newspapers are without foundation, according to British and Chinese spokesmen in London, writes the diplomatic correspondent of the "Observer".

The correspondent adds: "These reports spoke of a "race" between Britain and China to receive the Japanese surrender in Hong Kong."

NO RACE FOR HONG KONG

"The existence or likelihood of any such "race" for Hong Kong is categorically denied by British authorities. The suggestion, also made in the American press, that Generalissimo Chiang had announced his intention to send Chinese troops to Hong Kong is stated to be inaccurate.

"The whole question of procedure to be followed in accepting the surrender of the Japanese troops there is under consideration. There is very prospect that the matter will be settled amicably.

"This has doubtless given rise to these exaggerated rumours. The Chinese Government is known to hope for the ultimate return of Hong Kong to China. It would seem unlikely, therefore, that they should now risk prejudicing this matter by quarrelling with the British over such a minor question as the surrender of a few thousand Japanese troops there".

Brahmaputra Level Subsides

CALCUTTA August 19.

The level of the Brahmaputra which has been in spate for the last two weeks, has recorded a fall of one and a half inches, according to a despatch from Serajganj. It is feared that the bulk of the Aman paddy and jute crop which has been submerged, will be damaged.

A message from Burdwan states that the Damodar is in spate as a result of widespread and continuous heavy rains after a severe drought for the last three months, dislocating normal trade activities.

"ALLIES MUST FIGHT RUSSIA"

South African Ex-Minister Says It Is Urgent Necessity

PRETORIA, August 19. (Reuter): Mr. Oswald Pirow, former Defence Minister of South Africa and leader of the "New Order" Party said in a speech in Pretoria last night that a war of the Western Powers against Russia was an urgent necessity if anything was to remain of western civilisation.

"It is a pity—a great pity—that this seems unlikely owing to the Labour Government in Britain", he added.

In the event of such a war he said South Africa would not be able to remain neutral. She would have to fight against Russia "even to the extent of such a distasteful thing as having to fight side by side with Britain".

If Hirohito Fails . . . .

WASHINGTON, August 19. (U.P.A.) The foremost Congressional authorities on the Far East, Senator Albert D. Thomas, Democrat of Utah, and Congressman Michael Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, in a broadcast today approved the Allied use of Emperor Hirohito in obtaining surrender, but warned that they must be ready to change their tactics if Hirohito fails to control the Japanese militarists.

Senator Thomas proposed that Dutch, Australian, New Zealand, Philippines and Japanese-American troops be used in the occupation of Japan besides the forces of the big Four nations. He said "That would certainly show the Japanese this is not a racial war and that we are willing to give members of Asiatic races equal opportunities with anyone else."

WILL REPLY "LATER"

Laval Gives Evasive Answers

PARIS, August 19. (A.P.A.): Preliminary questioning of Pierre Laval by the examining magistrate of the High Court of Justice was resumed with inquiry into his broadcast speeches and semi-monthly Press conferences, but the cunning Vichy ex-Premier answered cautiously—usually to the effect that he was not prepared to discuss details or that he preferred to answer "later".

Specific questions drew evasive answers by and large, but concerning his general defence Laval returned to his claims, made as a witness at the Petain trial, that he gave certain moral advantages to the Germans but in return got substantial and tangible advantages for the French people.

Quisling Faces Trial Today

OSLO, August 19. (A.P.A.): Vidkun Quisling who to-morrow goes on trial for his life charged with high treason has written 69 pages of testimony in attempting to prove the falsity of the charges against him and an additional 40 pages in rebuttal to other questions the prosecution will put to him.

It is believed that the prosecution's revelations will be the alleged proof of Quisling's pre-invasion knowledge of the fact that Hitler was sending his legions into Norway on April 9, 1940—a fact which Quisling has consistently denied.

APPOINTMENT OF TYABJI REGRETTED

Premji Says New Adviser's Views Detrimental To Future Indo-Burmese Relations

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Only such an Indian who enjoys the confidence of the Indians in Burma and is in direct touch with what Indians think in connection with various problems such as immigration, Indo-Burma trade the rights, position and status of Indians in Burma, labour and agriculture, should be appointed Adviser to the Burma Governor.

This opinion has been expressed by Mr. Mahomed Hasham Premji, Honorary Secretary of the Rice Merchants Association of India, Burma and Ceylon and Vice-Presidents of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in the course of a telegram sent by him to His Excellency the Governor of Burma on behalf of the Committee of the Association.

Mr. Premji in his telegram refers to the appointment of Mr. Tyabji as an Adviser to the Burma Governor and regrets that the choice for such an appointment should have fallen on Mr. Tyabji "who has not been now for several years enjoying the confidence of the Indians in Burma". On almost all vital questions affecting the Burmese-Indian problem Mr. Tyabji holds and has expressed views at important conference which are seriously detrimental not only to the rights and positions in the future.

"Bombay Docks Reconstruction" Booklet

BOMBAY, August 19. (A.P.I.): Publishers in India predict a big sale for "Bombay Docks Reconstruction", an illustrated booklet which has been published by the Inter-Services Public Relations Directorate to describe the re-building by the Army within the record time of six months of the vital port installations at Bombay following the catastrophic explosions there in April last year.

Although intended primarily for departmental heads, engineers and others directly interested in the reconstruction of the docks, the booklet is already one of the most successful Indian service publications of the present war. It has aroused so much interest and been so highly praised that it has been decided to reprint it for sale.

The booklet presents a vivid picture of one of the Army's biggest and most vital "back area" jobs.

R

CLOTH RATIONING IN BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Third Week Of August

Please see the reverse of the counter-foil of your C-1 application or the certificate of eligibility given to you against your C-2 and C-3 applications. If you find under the words "Month" and "Week" in the cages, the figures 8 and 3, then it means that the week allotted to you is the current week (Aug. 19 to 25).

Please take your counter-foil along with your food-grains ration cards or certificate of eligibility to the rationed cloth shop where your application has been registered and obtain from the dealer your registration-sheet. You can also make your first quarter's purchase during this week (10 yds. per adult and 5 yds. per child at the most).

If for some reason you do not desire to purchase any cloth during this week, you are free to purchase it in any subsequent week before the end of August.

If you *do* purchase some cloth, the balance of the six-monthly quota will be available to you in the third week of November or the fourth week of November. If you do not purchase any cloth before August, then the entire six-monthly quota can be had by you in the second quarter (September to November).

DON'T WORRY FOR YOUR EYES AND SPECTACLES MUST NOT BE USED.

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BERLIN IS CITY OF CONTRASTS

Madcap Revelry In Midst Of Deaths Due To Dysentery

BERLIN, August 18 (Reuter): Two contrasting pictures of life in Berlin to-day—one of midnight revelry and the other of death from dysentery—are sketched by two Reuter's Special Correspondents here.

BOTTLE PARTIES

All night bottle parties are now helping bright young things in bomb-battered Berlin to forget, says Mac-Fee Kerr one of the two correspondents. Admission to these Western revelries is by cigarette currency. The normal price for a bottle party is 80 cigarettes or £10. but in some exclusive clubs, the cost of a night's entertainment may run as high as 120 cigarettes.

Extras are very expensive. A cup of weak tea costs 20 Marks equal to ten shillings. One bully beef sandwich costs 16 shillings, if you are lucky enough to get one.

Allied officials in Berlin have too many other problems to trouble about bottle parties. An American Military Government officer said "Berlin's idle rich will not be idle or rich for long, if they attend many of these expensive bottle parties.

"There are no fortunes to be made in Berlin for Berliners. They must either work or starve."

At the black market outside the Reichstag, I saw Berlin's female bright young things exchanging their evening gowns to Russian women soldiers for tins of food.

HIGH TOLL OF DYSENTERY

The other side of the picture is given by Henry Buckley, another Reuter correspondent. The German capital is suffering from dysentery more than any other European city, he says. There were 334 new cases with 60 deaths in the British sector of Berlin last week. In the previous week, the total registered was 1,061.

Moderately hygienic conditions have been restored in Berlin more quickly than it had been expected, but Allied medical officers do not believe that dysentery can be eliminated from the city, while evicted Germans from Silesia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Danzig and East Prussia, now under Polish control, continue streaming into Berlin at the rate of up to 200,000 a week.

They bring all kinds of disease with them as well as dysentery and the high mortality rate is partly explained by the exhaustion of these refugees who have covered long distances on foot.

This is borne out by Richard Rowland, Reuter's correspondent with the United States forces in Europe, who cables that while there is a big death roll from dysentery in Berlin, reports that the disease is raging throughout Europe are greatly exaggerated according to a colonel in the Public Health Section of the United States Forces in Europe.

Dysentery is a bacterial disease caused mainly by contaminated water. Bombs and shell burst have broken water mains and thrown both corpses and masses of rubble into reservoirs and wells. Bodies of dead people and animals still clog the drains and sewers which sometimes overflow and seep through to the water supply.

THEIR NEW JOB

A special task of former high Nazi officials is now to work on sewers in many German cities. In Frankfurt alone 17 former city officials are now engaged in this work under the eyes of the people they formerly ruled.

NEW U. S. PLANE BETTER THAN B.-29!

WASHINGTON, August 18. (A. P. A.): Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commander of the American Army Air Forces, disclosed yesterday that the U. S. Air Forces have a new plane "considerably better" than the gigantic B-29 Superforts. He said it was capable of ranging over the whole of East Asia from Western Pacific bases.

To the direct question whether the new long-range plane was the recently announced B-32, Arnold emphasised that he was talking about a new plane. He declared that the age of "Buck Rogers" warfare was not far away, and the time was coming when there would not be any crews in bombers. "It is coming sure as shooting," he said, adding that the guided missiles would attain from jet devices speeds, at which it would be most difficult to knock them down.

Defensive weapons, he said, must be equally efficient.

The United States must have Pacific bases so that it can use the new weapons, he said, "so we will not have to worry in that direction the same rules apply to the Atlantic."

In addition to bases in Honolulu, midway, wake, the Aleutians and the Philippines, he said, America would need bases in the Marshalls, Marianas, Okinawa and Tokyo. He said that Tokyo would have to be used as a base for "some time".

BAJPAI ON TASKS BEFORE U. N. R. R. A.

LONDON August 18 (A.P.A.): Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Chairman of the 3rd session of the U.N.R.R.A. Council declared today that the stability of the liberated countries of Europe and Asia depends upon the success of the U.N.R.R.A. relief and rehabilitation programme.

"We have discovered that relief and rehabilitation are vitally connected", Sir Girja said in an interview, "and while there are countries on relief and many be for some time, rehabilitation must proceed equally with relief."

Sir Girja warned that "if this task is to be accomplished even on a modest scale, the funds at the disposal of the UNRRA would not be sufficient for the purpose." Sir Girja said that it was still uncertain as to what extent the members of the U.N.R.R.A would provide additional funds needed by the U.N.R.R.A. to carry out its programme.

U. S. Bid To Prevent Civil War In China

Truman-Soong Conference

WASHINGTON, August 19 (U.P.A.) —Chinese Premier T. V. Soong conferred with President Harry Truman for 90 minutes late yesterday and then visited Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson after which a State Department official told the United Press of America that the outlook in China still is uncertain but may improve soon.

The official said that widespread assertions that civil war in China is inevitable are "not necessarily correct." He added that the United States Government is doing everything in its power to bring about an understanding between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Coalition Government in Chungking and the Chinese Communist Party.

SOVIET WARNING

Meantime, the "New York Daily Worker", organ of the American Communist Party, said that the new treaty between the Chungking Government and Russia, which Mr. Soong initialled this month in Moscow, means that the Soviet Union, in effect, is warning all reactionary forces inside China, Japan, and the United States against improper meddling in China. The newspaper said that Russia again is proclaiming support of a strong, independent, democratic China as the keystone in an arch of democratic anti-imperialism in Asia.

"ALMOST CERTAIN"

Another view of the Chinese situation was given by William Philip Simms, Foreign Editor of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, who asserted that civil war in China now is almost certain since the Japanese army is encouraging the conflict in the belief that it will be to Japan's advantage to promote turmoil in China. The editor asserted that the Japanese Army arranged for the surrender to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of more than one million Japanese-trained troops of the former Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government along with all their equipment. These troops, as well as great quantities of supplies and munitions surrendered by the Japanese to Chiang, will be used against the Chinese Red Armies if necessary.

The editor said that Chiang Kai-shek may be making an error in accepting this indirect Japanese assistance since civil war in China will tend to assist an eventual revival of Japanese militarism.

WHEN CHINESE FORCES RE-ENTER LIBERATED CITIES

CHUNGKING, August 18 (Reuter). —The re-entry of the Chinese forces into the liberated cities of China will not take place until the Armistice with Japan has been signed, and may then be delayed for a week or a fortnight owing to the uncertainty about the Communists, says Reuter.

For this reason American planes will not land on Japanese occupied airfields until they have been controlled by ground forces which are already on their way to take up their positions.

Mr. Shao Li Ze, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, talked today with Hsu Ping, the Communist representative in Chungking. Mr. Hsu Ping indicated that the Communist leader Mr. Mao Tse Tung would probably appoint a delegate to visit Chungking in reply to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's invitation.

CHUNGKING, August 18 (Reuter). —The French-leased territory of Kwang Chowan has been returned to China by a convention signed in Chungking today, in which the French also gratuitously renounced in favour of China all establishments situated on the territory and belonging to it.

The Chinese Government granted 99 years' lease of the Bay of Kwang Chowan between Hongkong and the island of Hainan to the French in 1888. In the following year, the French were given possession of two islands commanding entrance to the Bay. The whole territory was formerly under the control of the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

Chiang's Adviser Meets Communist

CHUNGKING, August 18 (APA):— A former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, Shao Li-Tzi, who is one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's most trusted advisers, conferred to-day with Hsu Ping, the Chungking representative of the Chinese Communists.

It was learned that while the Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung might "be unable" to accept the Generalissimo's invitation to come to Chungking to discuss outstanding issues, he would probably appoint someone to represent him in such a parley.

Tentative arrangements have been made for Gen. Hoying Chin, Commander of the Chinese Field Forces, to leave Chihkiang on August 20 to accept the overall formal surrender of the Imperial Japanese Forces in China from envoys representing Okanura.

"TIMES" ON FAR-EAST PROBLEM

Maintains Nationalist Movements Should Be Treated With Respect

LONDON, August 18 (Reuter): The assurance embodied in the King's message to General de Gaulle that the French Empire would be restored moves the "Times" today to discuss the delicacy of reimposition of French rule in Indo-China.

The paper stresses the need for a "wise and forbearing policy" on the part of France and says: "In renewing her connection with Indo-China, France will find that many changes have taken place since her authority lapsed. The grant of 'independence', however illusory by Western standards, which characterised Japanese policy towards occupied territories, has everywhere made a certain appeal. As the British found in Burma, a new spirit of nationalism calling for guidance rather than repression, is transforming the attitude of the East towards the West. This spirit has already necessitated liberalisation of plans previously made for settlement of the newly-freed territories; and upon its successful enlistment in the work of reconstruction, peaceful development of the Far East largely depends.

"The problem already confronting Britain and the Netherlands in their several spheres will soon confront France. In the past, quasi-nationalist movements among the mixture of peoples inhabiting Indo-China have not always received sympathetic handling from French administrators. It is significant that Tran Tong Kim the Japanese-appointed premier of Indo-China, has already called upon his people to preserve their independence by forcibly resisting a reimposition of French rule. Nationalist movements of this kind, as recently experienced in the Levant, has shown the need to be treated with respect. They are symptomatic of a general awakening of peoples weary of being held in tutelage and if subject to measures of repression may easily become a focal point for serious disturbances of peace. Re-establishment of French authority in Indo-China will offer to French statesmen an opportunity of sharing with Britain and with the Netherlands a responsibility, at once delicate and essential, of guiding the national movements of the East along the road which leads to self-government and international co-operation.'

FRANCE WANTS HAND IN EASTERN PIE

PARIS, August 10 (Reuter): General Charles De Gaulle's visit, next week, to President Truman, is regarded as the first opportunity for the head of the French Government to discuss directly with one of France's major Allies vital questions connected with the peace settlement, says Reuter's special correspondent.

It is hoped that the Washington talks will be followed by similar talks in other Allied capitals.

A foreign office spokesman indicated that among major questions on which General De Gaulle will explain the French viewpoint, are: the future statuts of Western Germany, Indo-China and French interests generally in th Pacific and aid for French economy.

No reply has been received from Washington or London to the French request to take part in the Japanese Armistice. But fear, expressed in certain unofficial quarters here, that the Allies might make difficulties in returning Indo-China to France, are not shared by the French Government.

France is particularly interested in the Ruhr and Palatinate. These areas together with Alsace Lorraine form an economic and industrial whole from the French point of view but are divided between the French and the British as far as zones of occupation in Germany are concerned.

The basic French idea is that all western Germany, including the Ruhr must be withdrawn from the political control of any Central German Government and must be permanently administered by an international body representing the Western Allies.

MISSING INDIAN STUDENTS

Hope Of Finding Given Up

PLYMOUTH, August 18 (Reuter): Hope has been abandoned of finding alive three students from India who have been missing since they set out from the holiday resort of Teignmouth, Devonshire for a fishing expedition in a small sailing boat four days ago.

A coastguard told Reuter to-day: "A thorough search has been made for some days and I don't know anything else that can be done except that we are maintaining coastal lookout for wreckage.'

The students who were accompanied by an Englishman, with whom they were staying at Teignmouth, were: Mahendra Nath Machray aged 24 of Hyderabad, Raymond Dutt aged 18, a Bengali with home in England and Dudley Ball aged 22.

ANEY THANKS VICEROY AND MRS. KALE

COLOMBO, August 18 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. S. Aney, Government of India's representative in Ceylon has telegraphed to the Viceroy grateful thanks for commuting the death sentences of Ashti and Chimur prisoners into transportation for life. He says: "The whole of India will appreciate this gracious act of mercy.'"

In a telegram to Srimati Anasuyabai Kale, Mr. Aney says: "Hearty Congratulations on commutation of death sentences of Ashti and Chimur prisoners into transportation for life. The whole country feels grateful to your untiring effort and to the Viceroy for his gracious act of mercy."

STEP FORWARD IN CIVIL AVIATION

MONTREAL, Augus 18 (Reuter): The world body to deal exclusively with civil aviation took a step forward today with the appointment of temporary committees to consider finance personnel and organisation problems.

Sir Guranath Bewoor, India is to be chairman of the Finance Committee.

FOUR PERSONS TO DIE

Judgment In Punjab Mail Derailment Case

ARRAH, August 19 (U.P.I.): Four persons were sentenced to death and three to transportation for life by Mr. T. G. N. Iyer, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Arrah, who delivered Judgment in the local sub-jail in the Punjab Mail Derailment Case. Two persons were acquitted.

In this case two young men, Promi Azad, a student of a High School and Ramprakash Singh a military deserter, turned approvers and were granted King's pardon.

The case arose out of the derailment of the Down Punjab Mail between Bihia and Karasth on the E.I.R. main line in the early hours of November 23, 1944, resulting in the death of eight passengers and injury to several others.

CONGRESS HOUSE FOR LAHORE

LAHORE, August 18 (U. P. I.): A decision to build a Congress House in Lahore was taken at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Lahore District Congress Committee held here today. The Committee further decided to launch a campaign for the release of security and other political prisoners in the Punjab who number 76.

An intimation received here indicates that the Congress President, Maulana Azad, will arrive here by the last week this month. He is likely to address a public meeting as also an informal Conference of Congress workers during his stay here.

LAND FOR CONGRESS WORKERS' HOME

LAHORE, August 17 (U.P.I.): An industrialist of Dharampura, a suburb of Lahore, has donated a piece of land to the Indian National Congress for the construction of a Congress workers' home.

Return To Office!

PATNA: Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, M.L.A. (Central) Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Assemgly, in a statement wishing the return of the Congress Ministries in the Provinces says:—

"The Congress went out of office in 1939 as a protest against India having been made a belligerent by the British Government without consulting the Legislature of the country. The war has ended and, therefore, the 'status quo' is automatically restored. "I would, therefore, appeal to the Congress High Command to ask the Premiers of the Congress provinces to go back to office forthwith and do the needful in this connection."

MYSORE CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

BANGALORE, August 18 (API):— The two-day time limit prescribed by the notice issued by the Government under the Restriction and Detention Act to remove himself from Bangalore and restrict his movements to Nagasandra village (his birth place, about 40 miles from Bangalore) having expired, Mr. N. C. Thimma Reddi, a Mysore Congressman, was taken into police custody this afternoon.

Enquiries show that Mr. Thimma Reddi will be taken to Nagasandra and left there. The order which was served on Mr. Thimma Reddi at Bangalore on August 15 also prohibits him from making speeches at any public or semi-public place or writing to the press.

Mysore Government's Restriction Order

BANGALORE, August 17 (API:— Mr. N. C. Thimma Reddi, a Mysore Congress leader who was served with a notice by the Government of Mysore to remove himself from Bangalore and restrict his movements to Nagasandra village (the place of his birth, about 4 miles from Bangalore), has, it is learnt, sent a communication through a special messenger to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi. The communication, it is gathered, acquaints Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel of the restriction order served on Mr. Thimma Reddi by Government the order also prohibits Mr. Thimma Reddi from addressing meetings at any public or semi-public place and also forbids him to write to the press.

PROF. RANGA ON CONGRESS SEVA SANGH

BOMBAY, August 18 (UPI): The scheme, prepared by him, of starting an organisation called the Congress Seva Sangh to mobilise the youth behind the Congress, was explained by Prof. N. G. Ranga to Sardar Patel when he interviewed the Sardar here this morning. Prof. Ranga had discussions with Sardar Patel for an hour and a half on other problems like the organisation of Kisan, students and labour.

Earlier, Prof. Ranga met Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and discussed with him the problems relating to the Trade Union Movement in the different Provinces with particular reference to the work of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. Prof. Ranga left Bombay for Delhi to-day.

ASSAM TO PERPETUATE MEMORY OF MARTYRS

TEZPUR, August 17 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that the Assam Provincial Congress Working Committee, at its recent meeting at Nowgong, resolved to perpetuate the memory of Martyrs. It also appointed a Committee to enquire into happenings in Assam since August 9, 1942.

The Committee decided to raise Rs. 3,00,000 for Congress work in the province. A Standing Committee was formed to collect data and formulate a policy in respect of the Land Settlement problem.

U. P. GOVT. TO LIFT BAN ON CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, August 19 (U.P.I.): The 'United Press of India" learns that the question of lifting the ban on the Congress organisation in the province is engaging serious attention of the Government. An official announcement in this connection is likely to be made very shortly.

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DO NOT SPECULATE ON RAIN FALL

We can never forget the dark days of the famine of 1943. It has left behind its trail all over the country. Heart-rending cries of the destitutes still linger our ears. But why is it that millions die of starvation only in a place like India? The principal cause of famine lies in the effective structure of our economy. One of the greatest defects of our agriculture is its exclusive dependance on the monsoon for water-supply. Do you know the variation of annual rain-fall in this sub-continent? It varies from 460" in Cherapunji to 3" in Upper Sind. Do you know how the irregular and inadequate watering harms crop-growing? Late arrival of monsoon delays sowing, reduces the area sown and leads to marked deterioration of productivity while its early disappearance causes material damage to the crops. With the aid of science and irrigation, the pre-requisites of large scale farming, other nations have been able to defy the niggardliness of Nature. The India Collective Farms Ltd. have already given us a lead in this direction.

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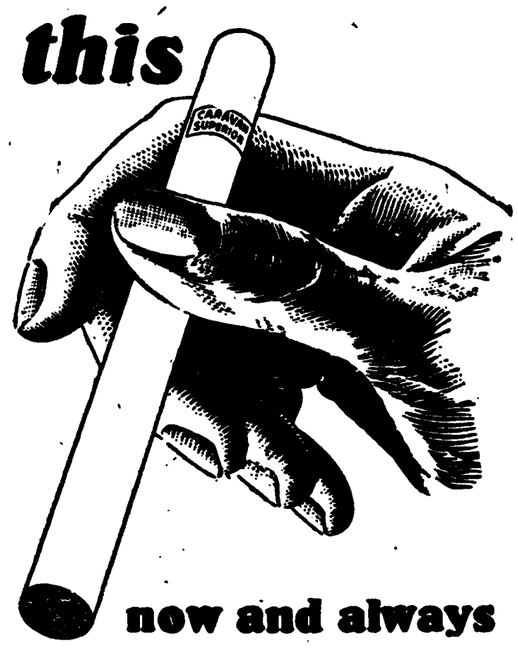

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

A Labour Viceroy?

Hopes are running high in the country at the advent of a Labour Government in England. Though dignity, self-respect and national honour do not counsel a helpless reliance on a change in the wheel of fortune in England having regard to our experience in the past, it has to be frankly admitted that the present Labour Government, entrenched in comfortable majority, can hardly have excuses for perpetuating the Indian deadlock. They can ill-afford to make smug statements as Mr. Arthur Henderson did at the Southport Labour Conference of 1934 that "we have laid down very clearly that we are going to consult if possible all sections of the Indian people." The recent Simla Conference has exposed beyond the shadow of a doubt the utter futility and unwisdom of consulting all sections of the Indian people. Well, what then is expected of Labour Government if it is really earnest about implementing its oft-repeated professions of sympathy and friendship for India? Here is a unique opportunity for them to act and the least thing they can do forthwith, if they have the courage of their convictions, is to recall the Viceroy and the governors as they owe their offices to a Conservative and Conservatives—dominated Government and send in their places high-ranking members of the Labour party. Here is a splendid occasion for Mr. Attlee to make use of the services of the young blood in his party, as he is reported to have expressed a keen desire to instal in suitable offices the more forward and younger elements of his party.

To crown it all it will be a major stroke of statesmanship on the part of the Labour Government to replace Lord Wavell by a cent per cent Labour Viceroy. Now that the imminent abolition of the India Office is under urgent consideration, Mr. Attlee should decide to appoint Lord Listowel as the Viceroy who was before long tipped as the Secretary of State for India.

With such a united team inspired by a common aim, vision and singleness of purpose it will go a long way in helping to liquidate the communal problem and make revolutionary changes both at the centre and the provinces that will rapidly lead to a fulfilment of India's demand for self-determination and self-government.

July 31. S. VENKATRAMAN.

South India Club

To the increasing number of Associations, Societies, Sabhas, etc. sponsored by the South Indian community in Bombay a "Club" seems to have been recently added under the name of the "Bombay South India Club". Outside a charmed circle, nobody seems to know what the aims and objects of this Club are and what peculiar contribution it makes to the corporate activities of the South Indians in Bombay, over and above those made by other associations. Is it an exclusive Club pandering to the private tastes of a select few into which the rest need not pry, or is it an institution with a legal status for the furtherance of a beneficent activity or activities and whose doors are open to every South Indian agreeing with such furtherance? The promoters of this Club owe it to themselves to take the South Indian public into their confidence in this direction, if only to avoid complications in the future with respect to its representative character.

R. RAO.

Kaujalgi Hanumantrao Memorial

Erelong a Committee will be set up including Sri V. L. Mehta, Sri Thakkar Bapa, Sri Manakar and others to devise ways and means of setting up a memorial of the late Sri Kaujalgi Hanumantrao.

The late Sri Kaujalgi was essentially a rural worker. From the beginning of his career as a public servant he worked in the villages and for the villagers. He organised the Khaddar campaign; he set up cottage industries; he worked for the economic emancipation of the agriculturist; even as a writer he wrote only of the peasant and his problems. The articles and monologues, which he contributed to the "Jayanti," "Jaya Karnatak" and other journals, are full of his experience and anecdotes gathered in the villages. His one hope, his one ambition, his one ideal, or his one obsession was to raise the standard of existence of the agriculturist in particular and to strive for the upliftment of the rural worker in general. It would be in the fitness of things if an Agricultural College is started in Bijapur in memory of Sri Hanumantrao. The reasons and advantages for starting a College of Agriculture in Bijapur only are as follows:—

(1) Bijapur is the home town of the late Sri Hanumantrao and there the College of Agriculture would be a fitting memory of his. (2). The Bijapur district comprises a famine tract and a College of Agriculture would be a great help not only to find out remedies for the vaious defects, drawbacks and deficiencies, but also to train up worthy workers. (3). There is already an Institute in Bijapur by name, The Anti-Famine Institute; in collaboration with this institute which is doing nice work in the field of research and relief, the service of the proposed College would be something constructive. (4). The Government High School of Bijapur has already been converted into an agricultural school This will serve as a feeder to the proposed college for recruiting students (5). This College will be centrally situated at Bijapur for the people of all the surrounding districts that agricultural zone of Cotton, Jwari, Rice, Sugarcane, etc.

H. S. PATIL.

Viceroy-Azad Correspondence

According to the recent press report, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad told the Associated Press that the Viceroy had held the correspondence as confidential as it was part of the conference proceedings, which according to the Viceroy should remain so.

The Muslim League cannot but have grave misgivings about reported correspondence between the Congress President and the Viceroy in that, any such thing that is treated as an integral part of such conference it cannot be made known to the public but at least the conference invitees, including the President of the All-India Muslim League, have a right to know as o what transpired between the Viceroy and other parties to the conference. A statement like the one issued by the President of the Congress should come from the Viceroy unless, of course, the Congress President fears that the divulgence of any such correspondence is likely to expose more the Congress in its true colour than the Viceroy. The Muslim League has a right to demand of the Congress and also of His Majesty's Government as to what kind of backdoor negotiations were being held between the Viceroy and the Congress President when the conference was being held.

If the Muslim League President would have carried the same kind of confidential negotiations with the Viceroy, the whole Congress Press would have burst and its leaders would have shouted from the house tops, dubbing Mr. Jinnah as an agent of British imperialism and a traitor who was selling India's freedom at the hands of the British Government.

On the one hand, responsible Congress leaders level grave charges against the Viceroy that he assured the Congress President that the inransigence of any major party would not be made the cause of failure of the Congress President that the intransi-of State as well as the Crown Representative of His Majesty's Government had, in their speech and broadcast definitely and in clear and unmistable terms declared that unless the major parties agree, the present consitution will remain as it is. If the conference 'failed' because major parties could not agree to any settlement why in view of the above charges and counter-charges of one party against another, the Congress President and Viceroy's correspondence is being withheld from at least the invitees of the conference. The Viceroy, in the fitness of things, should either refute these charges or issue the correspondence to the public that passed between him and the President.

S. M. H. GHAZI.

Pandit Jawaharlal And 'Medievalism'

I was greatly surprised to read a joint statement issued by the Nawab of Mamdot and Mr. Daulatana of the Punjab Muslim League in which they have tried to refute the views expressed by Pandit Nehru at a Press Conference after the breakdown of Simla Conference.

Pandit Nehru's plea was 'To think of religious groups as political parties is medievalism.' None can question the correctness of this self-evident truth. In any country, if political representation is fixed on communal basis it will, no doubt, result into bitter communal conflict. The authors of the statement say that no analogy can be derived from the instance of religious groups in England like the Protestants, Catholics, Jews and the rest, where they can even inter-marry and inter-dine. No doubt, the Hindus and Muslims cannot inter-marry and inter-dine. But in that respect, even among Hindus there are numerous sub-castes and a member of one sub-caste cannot inter-marry and inter-dine with that of the other. To suggest, therefore, that each sub-caste must have a separate political party and representation of its own is sheerly absurd and ridiculous.

In fact, the tension which prevailed among religious groups in England and Europe was far deeper and dangerous to safety of public life than that which prevailed among Hindus and Muslims, whose relations were, more or less harmonious in centuries gone by. It is only due to the medieval tactics of these so-called champions of Muslim interests that there prevails the spirit of communal bickerings and social cleavage in the present-day public life of India.

S. D. JHALA.

Merger Of States

Some of the third and fourth class States of Mahikantha Agency are unwilling to accede to the bigger States. The question arises what was their status before they were transferred to the political, control and supervision of the Agency. Were they really States or mere parts of the regular Mahals of the Baroda State? Again, were they consulted at the time of their transfer? Take, for example, the case of Mansa. Mansa was a village of Samaotappa of Vijapur Mahal (Taluka) before its transfer to the Agency. It was paying "ghas-dana" for its "wanta" portion of the village and Zamabandi for Talpad portion to Baroda Government. It was transferred to the Agency on account the evil of double Government i.e. Collection of "ghas-dana" by the Agency for Baroda and Zamabandi by the Baroda Government directly in 1822 A.D.

Similar is the case with many other so-called States also. They were never consulted before their transfer to the Agency. There are no treaties in case of any of them on the strength of which they can refuse to be retransferred to Baroda but to some other State in violation of Baroda's rights, it is for the Baroda Government to see. Baroda Government has never ceded its sovereignty over these States. It has simply transferred its control and supervision to the British Government.

I do not want to enter into history just now—how these so-called States came to pay "ghas-dana" as well as Zamabundi i.e. land revenue.

A. K. PATIL.

Pratapgunj,
Baroda Residency, July 31.

"Milk Muddle"

I very much regret that the Public Relations Officer leaves the bounds of fair controversy and stoops to unwarranted suggestion.

In his letter which appears in your issue of 25th inst. the following statement has been made.

"Dr. Ved.....once again suggests that children in a majority of cases were not given milk formerly and even today are not given milk." A similar untrue insinuation was made by him in his previous letter, but I passed it over. Since, however, it appears again, it seems to be deliberately made to create a very wrong impression about me, the P. R. O. is requested to quote words from my own letter wherein I have said anything to the above effect, or else let him publicly withdraw his insinuation.

The scheme as it present carried out is absolutely unscientific and not warranted by any experience. Its good is only in reducing the price of milk for those who cannot afford the present prohibitive price. But its defects are many. It allows wastage of a commodity which is scarce. To supply milk to an infant below 4 months without a certificate that the mother's milk has failed is a crime, it puts a premium on artificial feeding and discourages breast feeding. It prohibits the sale of hygienic boiled milk to the community. Owing to it the organised factory labourer has fresh milk tea in factory canteens, but the general public must consume skimmed milk powder with their tea or coffee in public restaurants.

If the introduction of reconstituted skimmed milk in the city is an improvement in the standard of living, the P.R.O. may be satified with it, but not the general public. The attempt to raise the standard of living without increasing the commodity is an impossibility. It is reported that the Milk Commissioner is already devising a scheme to distribute milk quota according to age groups of children so that if the P. R. O. has any advice to give may do so in that direction. I entirely appreciate the attempt to cheapen milk to the community in general and children and expectant mothers in particular, but an attempt to find a market for skimmed milk is a thing which I object to.

B. V. VED.
L. M. & S.

The All India Radio

For some time in the past the All-India Radio has introduced a new item "Ap Ki Farmaish" in their menu of daily entertainment of the Indian listeners. This programme is generally made up of gramophone records played on listeners' requests and lasts for about an hour, punctuated in between, by the compiler's dull, monotonous voice giving list of the various listeners whose selections are being played at the time. Often I have seen such requests coming from young boys and girls suggesting a song from this film or that. Thus, the whole stuff consists of cheap "Filmi Gane" giving the pseudo western tunes set to jazz background of orchestral music and far, far away from the Indian classical standard of melody. If I correctly remember, this variety was first started by the A.I.R. Delhi, and soon adopted by almost all the rest of Northern India stations. A. I. R. Bombay was the only exception to it but since recently it appears they too have joined the chorus spending one good hour over this unwholesome stuff every Sunday.

Now, one has only to imagine the tremendous harm being done to the social aesthetic sense by regularly encouraging and feeding the already corrupt taste of the young people with the harsh, screaming noise that goes by the name of our film songs, to the point of pollution, thereby rendering them incapacitated to appreciate the beautiful traditional classical music. The All-India Radio is a cultural institution with big potentialities. It has a duty and responsibility towards the society. One has, therefore, a right to expect it to mould and preserve the culture of the nation in the right manner and not distort it grotesquely. If, however, it cannot contribute anything positive, it should, at least, refrain from carrying on destructive activities. Will the authorities concerned, look into the matter and see that this wanton encroachment on the rightful place of the classical music is altogether stopped?

G. S. MHAISALKAR.

G. I. P. Suburban Train Service

Matunga, on the G.I.P. Suburban Main Line is a station used by quite a large number of people attending various offices in the Fort area and Ballard Estate. But they do not get a convenient train which will take them to Victoria Terminus in time to reach their several offices at 10 o'clock, unless of course, they start from home a precious half an hour or so earlier in the morning. A fast train starting from Kalyan at 8-20 and reaching Victoria Terminus at 9-35 used to pick up passengers from Matunga until a couple of months ago. Since then, this train does not stop at Matunga thereby causing great inconvenience to the public of the locality. The Railway authorities will do a great service to the travelling public by restoring the convenience afforded by this train to the residents of Matunga.

T. N. VENKATESWARAN.

Wrong Translation

At the corner of Opera House tram terminus a board has been put up by the Bombay City police reading as under: "No entry from Girgaum Road." Below this, Marathi translation of the above English sentence has been given which reads as under: "Girgaum Kade Janiala Rasta Bund."

I do not know who is responsible for making this wholly incorrect translation. I trust, the authorities concerned will take immediate steps to rectify the mistake.

S. B. KALGUTKAR.

July 26.

RESTORE OLD STANDARD AND LOCAL TIME

Calcutta Merchants Plea

In the course of a communication to the Government of India, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, urge for a reversion to the old Indian Standard Time and old Calcutta Time. They observe that the reasons for adopting the new Indian Standard Time and changing the Calcutta Time to conform to it are now no longer there in view of the end of the war. They further point out that the reversion, as suggested would be a great convenience to the public and the business people.

DAHANU AIR CRASH

Victims, All Military Men, Buried Near Scene Of Accident

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAHANU, August 19.

About the plane crash near Dahanu your correspondent reliably learns that it was a mail-plane, carrying nearly 130 bags of mail, to the United Kingdom. All passengers and crew in the plane were military personnel. The total number of victims was nine. All were burried, to-day, near scene of the accident by a party of Royal Air Force officers who arrived here yesterday and are since then handling the clearance work.

Lahore—Most Expensive Town In India

LAHORE, August 19. (U. P. I.): That Lahore was the most expensive town before the war and it retained its "reputation" in wartime was the conclusion arrived at after a detailed and comparative study of the cost of living figures for different towns in India, by the Punjab Board of Economic Inquiry.

Matric Results

(Continued from Page 3).

the marking cannot vary. Moreover, examiners widely differ in their standards and tastes and their valuation of two answer books of the same quality cannot be the same. It is a truth too obvious to be stressed. If a hundred answer books of candidates failing only in English by three or four marks are picked up at random and re-assessed it will bring to light many interesting anomalies. The experiment is worth trying.

Now, what is the way to right the wrong that might have been unconsciously done to hundreds of students if not to thousands. It would be too late in the day to hold a supplementary examination. The idea would not be practicable. Instead, the Syndicate should condone a deficit in English upto a maximum of five marks in the case of candidates who have done well in other subjects. English should be singled out for grace marks as it has contributed most to the failures. Of the three signatories to the Communique Mr. M. V. Donde has made himself famous as a successful champion of apparently hopeless causes. He should champion this one and earn the blessings of thousands of unfortunate students.

S. G. KOCHREKAR.

ARABS RESENT AMERICAN INTERVENTION

No Imposition Of Solution Of Palestine Problem By Violence

ALEXANDRIA, August 18 (U.P.A.)—Abd El Rahman Azzam Bey, Secretary General of the Arab League, in a statement to the United Press of America expressed today bitter disappointment over President Harry S. Truman's statement on Palestine.

He could not see why America intervened, he said. If America interferes, Russia has as much right to do the same.

Azzam Bey said that "American mediation would be welcome but Arabs are not willing to accept an imposed solution. Arabs would not oppose any reasonable solution open to a just and fair-minded settlement but they stand by the White Paper."

Azzam Bey added that should a solution be imposed by violence, it would be answered by the Arabs with violence.

"Jews Must Have Homeland Somewhere"

WASHINGTON, August 19. (U.P.A.) An associate of President Harry S. Truman said yesterday that the President has nothing to add for the moment to his statement of August 16 that the United States at Potsdam proposed that as many Jews as possible be permitted to go to Palestine and that discussions regarding the Jewish national home, which were carried on first with Mr. Churchill and later with Mr. Attlee were still being continued.

Commenting on bitter protests from Arab leaders throughout the Middle East against the President's advocacy of a Jewish national home, the informant said that the U. S. Government obviously will not favour any policy which will tend to promote inevitable civil strife in the Middle East. He added, however, that all fair minded people must agree that the Jews are entitled to a homeland somewhere.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 18.

October	22.57
December	22.63
January	22.57
March	22.69
May	22.57
July	22.29
October	21.59
Middling Spot	23.62

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 18.

October	22.57
December	22.63
January	unquoted
March	22.59
May	22.56
July	22.30
Middling Spot	22.15

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, August 18. (Reuter): Chicago grains were weak under the leadership of rye due to commission, house liquidation and professional selling, attributed to lack of evidence concerning Government buying of cash wheat and indications of a sharp reduction in the use of grains for industrial alcohol and easier freight car situation.

September 1.63-1/8 to 1.63.1/8 (1.63.3/8 to 1.63.3/8).
December 1.62.1/8 to 1.62.1/8 (1.61-3/4 to 1.61.3/4).
May 1.60-3/4 to 1.60.3/4 (1.60.5/8 to 1.60.7/8).

Burlap Importation

NEW YORK, August 17, (U. P. A.): New York Traders to-day doubted that there are any early prospects of the Government returning the importation of Burlap to private hands.

They said that this was due to two reasons: firstly the acute shortage of Calcutta supplies and the high prices and secondly, because, with the shipping shortage, private importers would be left with the risk of freight differentials between the scheduled port arrival and the port where goods are actually docked.

It is expected that these problems will be eased by the end of this year but traders pointed out that first quarter purchasing for 1946 must be placed by October 1945 which is likely to delay the transition.

There has been no burlap market activity throughout the past week.

Worth Street Marks Time

NEW YORK, August 17, (U. P. A.): The Worth Street Cloth Market, confused by the end of the Japanese war and Government cancellations, while wool and rayon fabrics absorbed the returning peace production demand.

Modern Gold Rush To Northwest Canada

NEW YORK August 17, (U. P. A.): A dispatch from Yellow Knife, North West Territory, appearing in the Wall Street Journal to-day, said that an average of 350 persons each month were flying to this far Northtrn Canada mining district in a modernized gold rush which began slowly in 1943.

Chicago Grains Irregular

CHICAGO, August 17, (U. P. A.): On the Chicago Commodity Exchange to-day prices of grains turned irregular during a session of active trading.

September rye broke five cents per bushel—the permissible daily limit—before commercial buying appeared. Old long positions were disturbed due to the imminence of harvests, the belief that producers will be liberal sellers at the current prices and the outlook of a smaller demand for cash rye for feed and alcohol.

Closing prices for wheat:

Delivery.	Previous.	August 17.
September	1.64 3/4	1.63 3/8
December	1.63 3/8	1.61 3/4-7/8

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON.

BOMBAY, August 16.

In full pressed Bales.	Yester-day.	This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	93	49,524	60,688
Central India	126	33,656	59,355
Barsi and Nagar	51	75,096	50,474
Hyderabad/ Gaorani	.....	26,502	15,156
Berar	194	235,358	256,348
Central Provinces	.....	54,808	80,357
Total/Comras	464	474,944	492,378
Dholeras	.....	123,201	68,265
N.W. Provinces	.....	742	811
Rajputana	.....	3,946	1,082
Sind-Punjab	.....	556,668	403,678
Broach	.....	161,742	332,228
Coompta and Dharwar	51	76,142	34,671
Westerns-Northerns	314	72,774	9,907
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	13,674	1,208
American	.....	13,339	.....
Soudan	.....	90,470	82,466
Egyptian (other than Soudan)	.....	283,966	218,471
East African	.....	149,107	170,895
Comilla Burma & other sorts	.....	4,100	2,712
Arr. by road to 9th Aug.		16 000	6 500

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 10th August:—

Demand Liabilities in India Rs. 630,06,18,000; Time Liabilities in India Rs. 247,85,82,000; Cash in India: (i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes Rs. 28,48,36,000; (ii) Rupee Coin Rs. 2,33,38,000; (iii) Subsidiary Coin Rs. 64,89,000; Balances with Reserve Bank Rs. 88,72,53,000; Advances in India Rs. 271,63,21,000; Bills discounted in India Rs. 13,74,41,000.

Hindu Mahasabha Demands Justice & Fairplay

Redemption Of Pledge Of Liberation, Repeal Of Communal Award, & Drafting Of New Constitution Urged

NEW DELHI, August 19. (U. P. I.): A RESOLUTION CALLING UP HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO REDEEM THE PLEDGE OF LIBERATION OF OPPRESSED HUMANITY FROM BOTH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FETTERS, WAS ADOPTED BY THE ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE OF THE HINDU MAHASABHA TODAY.

In view of the glorious part played by the Indian Army, says the resolution, in achieving victory in various theatres of war, particularly by Hindus who formed about 70 per cent of the combatant forces and won 27 Victoria Crosses out of 31 won by Indian soldiers, the United Nations should stand by India's demand for justice and fairplay so that no injustice is done to Hindus.

THE RESOLUTION DEMANDS THE REPEAL OF THE COMMUNAL AWARD AND INSIST ON THE DRAFTING OF INDIA'S NEW CONSTITUTON ON THE BASIS THAT INDIA SHALL REMAIN ONE AND INDIVISIBLE AND ANY MAJORITY COMMUNITY SHALL NOT BE REDUCED TO MINORITY OR EQUALITY.

"PERNICIOUS PRINCIPLE"

The resolution further opposed the "pernicious principle of parity between Hindus and Muslims," and authorised the President of the Committee to take such steps as he considered necessary to gain the Mahasabha's objective.

Another resolution was adopted opposing any attempts which might be made to absorb India's sterling balances with the British Exchequer by dumping foreign consumers' goods in India.

A third resolution was adopted condemning the action of the Governor of Bengal in maintaining the autocratic rule under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, when a majority of the members of the Legislature were willing to shoulder responsibility to work the constitution.

The fourth resolution asked the Government of India to provide suitable employment for millions of men and women who would be demobbed soon.

"From Parity With Hindus To Parity With Rest Of India"

NEW DELHI, August 18 (A.P.I.): Opening the session of the All-India Committee today Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee, President, said that since the last meeting of the Mahasabha at Bilaspur a new situation had been created by the Wavell offer.

Lord Wavell had not invited the Hindu Mahasabha to the Simla Conference, because, said Dr. Mukherjee, the Viceroy feared opposition from the Mahasabha. The Mahasabha, Dr. Mukherjee went on not only opposed the offer but also charged the British Government with unwillingness to part with real power.

Referring to Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Mukherjee said, the League Leader had now changed his demand from parity with Hindus to that of parity with the rest of India. Dr. Mukherjee claimed that the Mahasabha was the only National organisation and challenged any one to prove that the policy and programme of the Mahasabha was inconsistent with national aspirations.

He strongly demanded that the future of India should be based on unity and drew support from the speeches of Pandit Nehru.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Vice-President, moved the main political resolution, which is as follows:

'On the termination of the world war causing untold misery and sufferings to millions of people in India and other countries both in the East and the West, we call upon His Majesty' Government to redeem the pledge of liberation of oppressed humanity from both political and economic fetters. Hindusthan was tied white and made great sacrifices both in men and materials in fighting the forces of aggression and sacrificed millions of her sons due to famine and pestilence caused by the conditions created by the war. In view of the glorious part played by the Indian Army in achieving victory in various theatres of war, and particularly by the Hindus, who formed about 70 per cent of the combatant forces and won as many as 27 Victoria Crosses out of 31 won by Indian soldiers, the United Natioes should stand by India's demand for justice and fairplay and see that no injustice is done to the Hindus in the crisis. If democracy has any meaning, no power on earth can deny with impunity the united demand of the vast majority of the Indian masses for independence. By the Independence of India and other countries in bondage will the United Nations now be judged.

"To make agreement between political parties and communities a condition precedent to the freedom of India is a pretext for imperialism to cling to power.

Sir Gokulchand Narang, seconding the resolution, condemned separate electorates and declared that if under joint electorates all the candidates returned were Muslims, he would not feel sorry.

Further consideration of the resolution and the amendments was postponed till to-morrow.

Earlier the Committee passed condolence resolutions on the deaths of Sir N. N. Sircar, Raja Narendranath and Mr. D. G. Savarkar.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, August 18.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st. 1/8 7/32 1 and 2 months 90 Days/st. 1/8 1/4 3 to 6 months.

B. O. RATES: T. T. 1/8 15/16 D. D. 1/8 15/16.

Banks selling T. T. 1/8 31/32 D. D. 1/8 31/32.

Banks buying T. T. 1/8 1/32 D. D. 1/8 3/32.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T. T. Rs. 332 3/4 D. D. Rs 332 3/4.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2 D. D. Rs. 328

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T. T. Rs. 302 1/2 D. D. Rs 302 1/2.

Banks buying T. T. Rs. 297 3/4 D. D. Rs. 296-1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money: Call, one and two months 1/4 p.c. 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone: Very easy

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 10th August 1945:—

LIABILITIES.

CAPITAL:—Rs. 5,04,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 6,00,00,000; Fixed Deposit Savings Banks, Current and other Accounts Rs. 237,12,50,000, Sundries Rs. 59,79,000; Total Rs. 249,39,19,000.

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS: Government Securities Rs. 142,73,75,000; Other Authorised Investments Rs. 4,74,43,000; ADVANCES:—Loans Rs. 16,06,21,000; Cash Credits and Overdrafts Rs. 42,35,96,000; Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 2,30,74,000; Dead Stock Rs. 1,04,01,000; Sundries Rs. 87,91,000; CASH:—In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 36,21,38,000; Balances with other Banks Rs. 1,47,40,000; Total Rs. 249,39,79,000.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, August 18.

Cocoanuts Raw 71/72, Dry 90 Cocoanutoil 330, Copra Office 200, Dilpasand 220, Madrasnottam 300 Goodgoods 235, Pepper Wynaad 325 Country 310, Dry Ginger Chernad 250 Ernad 235, Coffee Robusta 90.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well Five Dollars Is A Pretty Fair Price For A Percolator At That — By BUD FISHER

PARK YOUR CAR, MUTT!
O.K! BEING THAT YOU'RE MY PAL I'LL GIVE YOU MY TRADE!
PARKING 50¢
HERE'S YOUR FIFTY CENTS, MY MAN! I'LL BE BACK IN AN HOUR!
JUST A SECOND, MUTT!
WE HAVE A NEW RULE! ON YOUR TYPE CAR YOU HAVE TO LEAVE A FIVE DOLLAR DEPOSIT!
FIVE DOLLAR DEPOSIT? WHAT FOR?
TO MAKE SURE YOU COME BACK AND TAKE THAT WRECK AWAY!
?

E-57

FOR COUNTLESS EMERGENCIES...

● Whether it be a simple sore throat, a cold, cut, bruise or any of the countless "family accidents" that occur almost daily—Listerine Antiseptic is an ideal first aid. It kills millions of germs and helps guard against infection. Never be without a bottle of safe, reliable and effective Listerine Antiseptic.

LISTERINE Antiseptic

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted beautiful, cultured girl for a handsome (Kaysth) young of 29 monthly income 300|- Apply through Gupta 93|1, Luxmi Road, Poona. (9137)

Wanted Suitable matches for two Punjabi Khatri Bachelors in Middle twenties. Permanent Govt. services, decent salary, one England returned. For further particulars apply Box No. 9135, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Shorthand Typist, good speed, bright future, salary above Rs. 100 according to capacity. Apply personally Near East Trading Co., 32, Apollo Street, Bombay. (9133)

Wanted:— Candidates desirous of Railway service. Monthly scholarship & Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to:— The Manager, Indian Railways Training School, Ambala City. 8945

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus: Dental Training Institute, Garediakuva, Rajkot. (4292)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Dr. Desai, L.M.S., Hydrocele Specialist (Suratwala), who without operation cures hydrocele radically now permanently in Bombay. Sardargriha, opposite Police Office, Crawford Market. (9115)

Esty Brand Tablets—Calcium Gluconate with Vitamins A & D and also many other varieties of tablets manufactured according to official formulae. Ask your chemist. Tablets Limited, P. B. 67, Madras. Bombay Office: 11, Western India House, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. (4340D)

BEAUTY TREATMENT

Enhance natural Beauty, Lovely improvements made in charms and features by treatment. Apply by post. Only for Ladies. Parulekar S. S., Beauty Culture Home, 58 Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, Bombay. (9134)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Disputed Documents:—For identification of Handwriting, Finger Prints. Consult. Mr. C. T. Bhanagay, Document Expert, Nagpur. 8256

Free Particulars All Kashmir Goods Silks, Tweeds, furs, etc., Exhibition View, Srinagar. (9056)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the supply and delivery of Blue Stone Laddies for paving the north side footpath of Tripartite Road between old and new Sewree Road, Sewree.

Conditions of Contract, Schedule of Quantities and form of tender can be obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer on payment of Rs. 3|- per set.

No tender will be considered which is not made on the prescribed form and which is not accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200|- by crossed cheque as earnest money. The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

Tenders will be received upto 1 p.m. (N.S.T.) on Monday 27th August, 1945.

F. M. SURVEYOR,
B.Sc., M.Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. (4493)

LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

TO APPEAR IN PERSON
(Code of Civil Procedure, Order V, Rules 1 and 5|Rule 7)
Civil Suit No. 1-B of 1945.

In the Court of U. S. SHRIVASTAVA, Esqr., District Judge, Hoshangabad.

Mr. W. J. Nalbanshi .. Plaintiff.
(1) FLORENCE, (2) HOREL C. JACOB .. Defendant.

To
FLORENCE, daughter of Nandlal Christian, resident of Itarsi, Tahsil & District Hoshangabad.

WHEREAS the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted a suit against you u|s 10 of the Indian Divorce Act you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by pleader duly instructed and able to answer (or accompanied by some person able to answer) all material questions relating to the suit, on the 1st day of September, 1945, at 11 A.M. to answer the claim; and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of appearance as aforesaid, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under the seal of the Court, this 11th day of August, 1945.

Seal of Court of the District Judge, Hoshangabad.

UNASHANKAR SHRIVASTAVA,
District Judge,
Hoshangabad. (4495)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION

Finance Department (Supply), Bombay Castle, 14th August, 1945.

THE BOMBAY CHARCOAL TRADE LICENSING ORDER, 1944.

No. 32|IV-D(c)—In pursuance of clause 10 of the Bombay Charcoal Trade Licensing Order, 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased with effect from 15th August, 1945, to fix in the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District, in respect of charcoal of the qualities specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto appended, the prices respectively specified against them in column 2 thereof.

SCHEDULE

Quality	Price Per Quarter
1	2
	Rs. as. p.
Ordinary charcoal of the size, which does not pass thrcugh ¾" mesh ..	1 7 0 Wholesale *1 10 0 Retail
Small charcoal (Khar) of the size, which passes through the mesh of ¾" and does not contain dust ..	0 15 0 Wholesale *1 2 0 Retail
Eadami Charcoal ..	0 14 0 Wholesale *1 1 0 Retail

*Inclusive of charges for the delivery at the consumer's place.

2. With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, this order shall be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in newspapers having circulation in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District and copies thereof shall be supplied to the Trade Associations concerned.

EXPLANATION: — 'Wholesale sale' means sale in quantities 1|4th ton and over, and 'retail sale' means sale in quantities less than 1|4th ton.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS
(Disposals Directorate)

The Director General of Disposals, Supply Department, New Delhi, invites offers for the purchase of a self-contained Tropical Bleaching Powder Plant consisting of the following main categories of equipment.

1. PIPE BRIDGE AND STONEWARE PIPES FOR CARRYING CHLORINE;
2. LIME HYDRATOR;
3. BUNKERS, HOPPERS ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS;
4. TWO ROTARY TUBES WITH DRIVES;
5. REFRIGERATION UNIT;
6. OIL-FIRED FURNACE;
7. BALL MILL AND ACCESSORIES;
8. PACKING PLANT.

The plant will be sold as a complete unit.

Certain stocks of stores consisting of general equipment laboratory apparatus and chemicals, containers and raw materials are also available.

The plant is intended to produce tropical bleaching powder but has NO equipment for the production of chlorine and purchasers must therefore be in a position to arrange for an independent source of supply of Chlorine.

The plant is housed in a building in the premises of the Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India at Rishra, (BENGAL) the superstructure of which is removable and is available for sale along with the plant. Tender Forms, Conditions of Contract and copies of blue print showing the general layout of the plant can be obtained from Director of Disposals, New Delhi on payment of Rs. 30|- per set in cash or by M.O. Detail drawings can also be seen by appointment at that office.

The plant is offered for sale as it is, with all faults and errors of description and Govt. do NOT guarantee its performance or its suitability for any purpose. Intending purchasers may view the plant on permits to be obtained from the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi and satisfy themselves in all respects before offering to purchase. Trial runs can NOT, however, be arranged.

Tenders are invited separately for

(a) the plant, equipment and stores.
(b) superstructure of the main building.

Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. DGD|PLT|1 due 7th September 1945 should be accompanied by a Deposit Call Receipt for Rs. 5,000|- deposited in favour of the Director of Disposals as earnest money in the Imperial Bank Reserve Bank|Government Treasury and should reach the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 p.m. on 7th September 1945. The offers should remain open for acceptance till 7th October 1945. The successful tenderer will be required to dismantle and remove the plant, stores, equipment and buildings sold to him and restore the site to its original condition within 90 days of notification of acceptance of his tender. He will also be required to deposit 10% of the sale value in one of the approved forms as security for the due performance of the Contract. 4414

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

AUCTION NOTICE

LARGE QUANTITIES of Ford, Chevrolet and other M. T. parts and accessories of great interest to motor and motor parts dealers available at the M. T. Breakdown Depots. Miscellaneous general stores such as containers and drums, cotton rags and gunny, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap etc., available at the Salvage Depots, and timber recovered from packing cases at the Timber Depot will be sold by public auctions according to the programme scheduled below:

	LOCATION.	DATE & TIME.	AUCTIONEERS.
1.	Salvage Sub-Depot, Kamptee.	20-8-45 at 11 a.m.	M|s. Jackson's Auction & Furniture Mart, Jubbulpore.
2.	Port Salvage Depot, Hajibunder, Sewri, Bombay.	20-8-45 at 11 a.m.	M|s. Gandhi & Co., 72, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.
3.	Salvage Sub-Depot, Trimulgherry, Secunderabad (Dn.)	21-8-45 at 11 a.m.	M|s. Vazir Sultan & Sons, 141, Oxford St., Secunderabad (Dn.)
4.	Salvage Sub-Depot, Nasik Road.	22-8-45 at 11 a.m.	M|s. F. Esoofally & Co., 3|4, Sadar Bazar, Deolali.
5.	M. T. Breakdown Depot, Trimulgherry Secunderabad (Dn.)	22-8-45 at 11 a.m.	M|s. Vazir Sultan & Sons, Secunderabad.
6.	Government Timber Salvage Depot, Matunga, near Wadala Station.	22-8-45 at 11 a.m.	M|s. Gandhi & Co., Bombay.
7.	Bren Gun Factory, Hyderabad (Dn.)	23-8-45 at 11 a.m.	M|s. Vazir Sultan & Sons, Secunderabad, (Dn.)
8.	M. T. Breakdown Depot, Nasik Road.	24-8-45 at 11 a.m.	M|s. F. Esoofally & Co., Deolali.
9.	Army Salvage Depot, Ghorpuri.	27-8-45 at 11 a.m.	M|s. Nusserwanji Sorabji & Co., 94, Main St., Poona.

2. The stores to be auctioned can be inspected at site by previous arrangements with the stockholders concerned. Further details can be had from the Government Auctioneer, who will announce the terms and conditions governing the auctions prior to the commencement of the auctions. 4493

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
(Bombay)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd. will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (N.S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1945, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Revenue Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1944.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be permitted by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
T. M. KAJIJI,
Managing Director.

Bombay 14th August, 1945.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st September to 15th September, 1945, both days inclusive.

This Notice is addressed more particularly to:—

Fr. Hyacinth, Fr. Vincent, T. Thomas, Fr. Boniface, Miss K. J. Anna, J. T. Chittothora, Fr. T. Kurialacherry, Fr. Jacob George, A.V. M. M. Sunderaler, P. R. I. R. Iyer, S. A. S. S. Aiyer, V. C. Chempunthara, U. R. Nahar, H. R. Munim, D. Phondilal, S. R. Pandya, C. J. Pandaythy, S. V. K. Kondarthu, C. K. Mathew, Fr. K. A. Akhora, K. J. Therathil, K. S. Velu, C. J. Kandathu, K. P. Chakkuru, A. K. K. Raja, T. Kalukaran, P. A. Joseph, R. Rothi, D. A. Brahma, S. Pragdass, B. Parekh, S. Das, S. B. Lakhani, R. Brahman, I. S. Khan, K. Lunker, G. Bahadurmal, G. N. Somani, M. S. Kandwal, G. Sharma, M. Tandan, V. D. Sharma, B.G. Gandhi, K. V. Seth, J. M. Surati, C. T. Trivedi, D. L. Misher, M. N. Bhagdev, J. H. Joshi, L. D. Shah, C. T. Modi, S. B. Gandhi, R. C. Jali, N. C. Dalal, A. G. Patel, T. Vallabhram, S. Purshottamdas, B. M. Majumdar, G. Manchand, M. M. Vora, T. Kapurchand, D. M. Pathak, Soni H. Dharamshi, G. B. Soni, G. C. Dave, D. Anandji, I. J. Jadiwalla, C. L. Monteiro, A. R. Bhasin, A. C. Dave, A. J. Parmar, V. C. Bhatt, K. L. Chavda, T. D. Mehta, M. T. Patel, S. G. Patel, P. B. Parikh, B. J. Patel, D. M. Solanki, G. D. Dave, B. Fernandez, H. E. Jivanjee, M. O. A. H. Abdulla, R. Kalidas, F. M. Ismailjee, K. Venkatarajan, S. Sitaram, Mrs. Octaviana D'Souza and Assuncao E. D'Souza, V. V. Naique Rasaikar, J. V. Rangel, A. G. Gomes, M. H. Mahatma, P. C. Fialho, P. S. Figueiredo, Mrs. L. F. P. Abranches, Mrs. J. da Silva Rebello, J. H. Gomes, J. D. Costa, E. C. Fialho, A. Carvalho, B. F. Mendez, W. D. Cruz, L. M. Fernandes, Mrs. L. P. Noronha, F. A. C. Noronha, N. A. N. Mesquita, Dr. J. L. F. Mesquita, S. R. G. Pimenta, A. Hasmathrai, Mrs. R. Parmanandhan, J. Popatlal Bhagwan Gujadhar, Abdul Razak, H. Mohmed, J. Abdul Rahman, A. S. G. D'Costa, J. F. de Sequeira, Joaquim M. Vellozo, J. P. Afonso, Mrs. H. F. S. D'Souza, O. G. Ferreira, J. A. C. Gonzaga, S. B. Pinto, A. C. B. Xavier, N. Venkata Lakshmiah, N. Nagabhushanam, D. Basavariaya, G. China Veerayya, I. K. Srivastava, Shiam Beharilal.

NOTIFICATION

Finance Department (Supply), Bombay Castle, 14th August, 1945.

THE BOMBAY TRADE CHARCOAL LICENSING ORDER, 1944.

No. 32|IV-D (b)—In pursuance of clause 13 of the Bombay Charcoal Trade Licensing Order, 1944, and in supersession of the Government Notification in the Finance Department (Supply), No. 32|IV (d), dated the 25th June 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint for the purposes of the said clause in respect of the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District and the following officers, namely:—

1. The Special Officer for Charcoal.
2. The Chief Inspector for Charcoal and Firewood.
3. The Depot Officers for Charcoal and Firewood in the said City and District.
4. All Charcoal and Firewood Inspectors in the said City and District.

2. With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, this order shall be published in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and in newspapers having circulation in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District and copies thereof shall be supplied to the Trade Associations concerned.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, BEZWADA.

S. C. 65|45

BADRINARAYAN BALAKRISHEN, Firm .. Plaintiff.
And
BABULAL UTTAMCHAND, Firm .. Defendant.

Suit to recover Rs. 629-11-0 due by defendant to Plaintiff on dealings is posted to 29th-8-45 for appearance of defendant. If defendant does not appear, the suit will be decided 'ex parte'.

C. VENKATAPPAYYA,
Vakil for Plaintiff. (9060)

NOTIFICATION

Finance Department (Supply), Bombay Castle, 14th August 1945.

THE BOMBAY FIREWOOD TRADE LICENSING ORDER, 1941.

No. 455|IV-D—In pursuance of clause 18 of the Bombay Firewood Trade Licensing Order, 1944, and in supersession of the Government Notification in the Finance Department (Supply), No. 455|IV-D (d), dated the 8th November 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint in respect of the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District the following officers for the purpose of the said clause, namely:—

1. The Special Officer for Charcoal.
2. The Chief Inspector for Charcoal and Firewood.
3. The Depot Officers for Charcoal and Firewood in the said City and District.
4. All Charcoal and Firewood Inspectors in the said City and District.

2. With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, this order shall be published in the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and in newspapers having circulation in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District and copies thereof shall be supplied to the Trade Associations concerned.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates who are residents of the following Districts of this Railway to fill anticipated vacancies in the Ticket Collectors' grade, on Rs. 40|- per mensem (fixed):—

(1) Rayapuram
(2) Bezwada
(3) Guntakal and Pakala
(4) Hubli.

2. Applicants should satisfy the following conditions:—

(i) EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS: Must have passed S.S.L.C. Examination or Eighth Standard of European High School and must have a good knowledge of English.

Candidates from Bombay Presidency Schools must have passed the Matriculation Examination or equivalent thereof.

(ii) AGE: Must be between 18 and 25 years of age on 1st September 1945.

(iii) MINIMUM HEIGHT: 5 Feet 5 Inches.

3. A list of successful candidates will be maintained and they will be offered appointment as and when vacancies occur. No advice will be sent to candidates who are not selected for interview.

4. CANDIDATES MUST BE PREPARED TO WORK AT ANY STATION ON THE M. & S. M. RY.

5. Applications should be in the prescribed form which can be had from the Chief Commercial Manager, M. & S. M. Ry., by POST only. Requests for application forms should be accompanied by Stamped and Addressed envelopes.

6. The application form must be completed and forwarded to the Chief Commercial Manager so as to reach him on or before 15th September, 1945.

7. Applications must be accompanied by copies of certificates regarding education and character. Originals should not be sent. Candidates called for interview must produce original certificates.

8. Candidates, if and when appointed, will be entitled to Dearness Allowance according to the rules in force, in addition to pay.

CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER,
M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras. (4494)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT — VICTORIA GARDEN ROAD, OPP. J. J. HOSPITAL.

Under instructions from M|s. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Hirji Rustomji Chaina and ors. the Administrators of the property of the late Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Chaina, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction the undermentioned property at the premises.

LOT NO. 1—ON MONDAY the 20th AUGUST, 1945, at 4-30 P.M. (N.S.T.)

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land admeasuring about 83 Sq. Yds. with building standing thereon and situate at Victoria Garden Road, opp. J. J. Hospital, bearing Municipal 'E' Ward No. 2256, Old St. No. 654, New St. No. 504|508 and bounded on the North by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Mahomed Abdulla Jiteker, on the South by the property of Dawood Abdullabhai, on the East by Parel Road or Bhendi Bazar and on the West by the property of Abdul Kadar Khatkhatey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the abovementioned Solicitors at their Office at Esplanade Road or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 Dozen Folding Steel Structure Cane seat Chairs, 10 Dozen Canvas canteen chairs, 1 Dozen steel tables, 1 Dozen steel teapoys, etc., on Friday, 24-8-45 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at our Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Bombay, by order of the Party concerned.

Terms: 25% Deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOTS OF TIMBER SCRAP

By order of the Controller of Supplies, Disposals Branch, Bombay, M|s. Gandhi & Co., will offer for sale by Public Auction on Wednesday, 22-8-45 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Government Timber Salvage Depot, Matunga, opp. Wadala station—

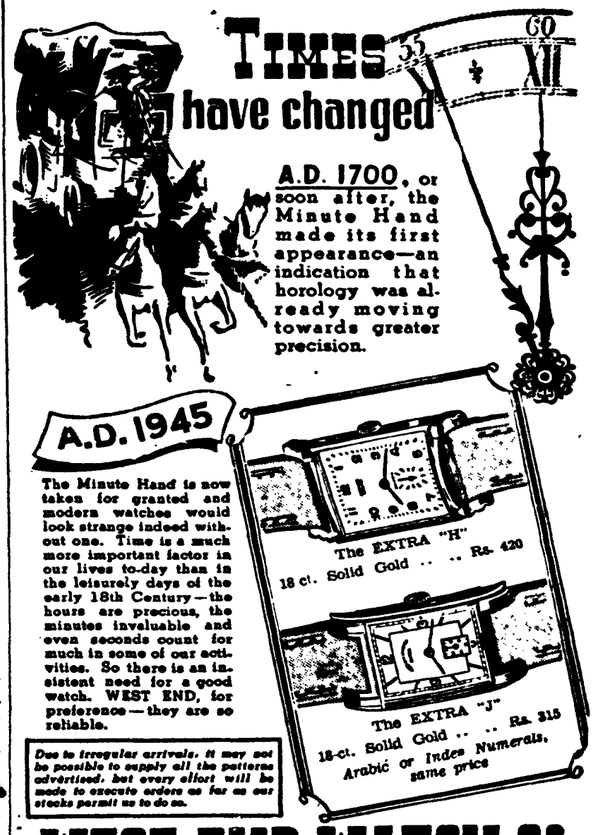
Big lots of C. K. D. Wastage and timber removed from Packing cases, etc.

Terms: 20% Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE TODAY AND TOMORROW Tuesday 21st August, 1945, at 3 P.M. each day at their sale room of Persian and Kashan carpets, ivory, agate and cloisonne decorative articles, rich Bohemian table, glassware and similar other articles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.


TIMES have changed
A.D. 1700, or soon after, the Minute Hand made its first appearance—an indication that horology was already moving towards greater precision.
A.D. 1945
The Minute Hand is now taken for granted and modern watches would look strange indeed without one. Time is a much more important factor in our lives to-day than in the leisurely days of the early 18th Century—the hours are precious, the minutes invaluable and even seconds count for much in some of our activities. So there is an insistent need for a good watch. WEST END, for preference—they are so reliable.
The EXTRA "H"
18 ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs. 420
The EXTRA "J"
18-ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs. 315
Arabic or Index Numerals, same price
Due to irregular arrivals, it may not be possible to supply all the patterns advertised, but every effort will be made to execute orders as far as our stocks permit us to do so.
WEST END WATCH Co
Bombay • Calcutta

ENJOY YOUR BATH
HAMAM
The rich and fragrant lather of Hamam is so exhilarating. Use it daily for your bath. Stocks are available everywhere. Ask your dealer for Hamam.
A TATA PRODUCT
THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

Cycle-Repairers!
MAKE OLD MACHINES LOOK LIKE NEW
A cycle can be made to look as good as when it came from the makers — and with complete protection of the frame against rust and dirt—by finishing with the Usha process. Usha Cycle Enamel, properly applied over Usha Undercoating gives a finish so hard that will not dull with the roughest cleaning, so glossy that tar will not stick to it and so elastic that it will not chip in normal use.
Application: Usha Undercoating is first brushed on the bare metal. After it has dried, the Enamel is applied by brush, dip or spray. Both Undercoating & Enamel require stoving for 90 minutes at 350° — 400°F. (Drawings and specifications of simple stoving-chambers supplied on request).
Finish: Glossy, hard black surface.
Packing: In drums of 40 gallons or in tins of 1, ½ & ¼ gallon.
USHA
CYCLE-ENAMEL & UNDERCOATING
Applications for Agencies are invited from Paint Dealers of good standing.
JAY ENGINEERING WORKS LTD.
P. O. Dhakuria, 24-Parganas, Calcutta.
Agents:— Messrs. KAYCEE & CO., LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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